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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1813.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "THAMES," SAILING on the 21st May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5108	W. J. Nantes	28th May.
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	8900	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	2nd July.
B.I.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moale	9th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5997	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7594	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	27th "
B.I.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,391	1st June.
GISELA	L. Breiich	4,290	12th June.

The S. S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	4,322	Aubert	Friday noon. 11th June.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Divers, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 27th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. Duo BALDUINO ..... 27th May 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 125.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRINK —TREACHER'S— —WHISKIES— —GLENLIVET— —HIGHLAND MALT— —SPECIAL LIQUEUR—

PURE, WHOLESOME, RELIABLE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO REMIND YOU

1st. LADIES—That we supply 100 Ladies' Visiting Cards with an engraved plate for Rs. 5.
2nd. GENTLEMEN—That we supply 100 Gentlemen's Visiting Cards one line with an engraved plate for Rs. 4, additional lines are added at a small cost.
3rd. THAT THE CHARGE for printing 100 Ladies' Cards from plate already engraved is Rs. 2-8 100 Gentlemen's Cards from plate already engraved, Rs. 2.
4th. CREST—That the charge for engraving a Crest and motto die and supplying a Half Ream of Best Quality Note-Paper with Envelopes to match all stamped in Color is Rs. 20. The die is the customer's own property. In every instance a pencil sketch is sent for approval before engraving the steel die.
5th. MONOGRAMS—That the charge for engraving an artistic Monogram and supplying a Half Ream of Best Quality Paper with Envelopes to match all stamped in Color is Rs. 20.
6th. DIES SUPPLIED BY CUSTOMERS—That the charge for stamping Note-Paper and Envelopes in any color is 12 annas per 100 impressions. Plain, white impressions are charged at 6 annas per 100 impressions.
7th. REGIMENTAL DIES—That all Regimental Dies are in stock. Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., are enabled to refer to the large number of Regimental Dies with the execution of which they have been entrusted as proof of the estimation in which their productions in this branch of the art are held.
8th. THAT IF YOU DO NOT receive our monthly Catalogue of New Books regularly, we should be glad to add your name to our list.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS'

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON

(WHITEAWAY AND LAIDLAW'S BUILDING).

THE FINEST STUDIO IN INDIA.

Inspection Earnestly Invited.

HYDRAULIC LIFT AVAILABLE FOR VISITORS.—Daily 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays excepted.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE is the result of a long series of experiment, carefully carried out by us during the last few years.

It is in the form of coarse powder and is used by burning a small quantity and inhaling the fumes, Its effects are often instantaneous.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE FOR CATARRH, HAY FEVER, INFLUENZA, &c.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE REMEDY.

Per Box Rs. 2.

FOR ASTHMA

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VITAL INVIGORATOR gives the strength necessary to enable the body to resist the attack of Disease, and may be relied upon to produce the happiest effect in nearly every case.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

Admittedly the BEST TONIC and RESTORER of VITAL ENERGY IN INDIA.

KEEP IT ALWAYS READY.

Rs. 3 per bottle.

TONIC for everyday use. HIGHLY EFFECTIVE yet PERFECTLY HARMLESS: stimulating, yet NOT a PEG.

A Nerve Food replacing waste, bracing the nervous system, renewing energy and restoring the faded faculties to their normal strength and vigour.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SEXAGENARY WATCHES FOR LADIES COMMEMORATIVE OF HER MAJESTY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF

BOMBAY & POONA,

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.)

BOMBAY DEPOT.

S.-W. MONSOON SEASON, 1897.

WATERPROOFS.

MEMBERS are informed that the NEW GENERAL STOCK of WATERPROOFS, &c., for the coming Season, has now arrived; and Orders for same should be registered at once, as the supply is limited. Orders for the following in particular should be booked early:—

Officers' Regulation Cloaks, Black or Khaki Paramatta, Sycee' or Servants' Capes, Waterproof Ground-Sheets, and Sheeting, Mail and Willesden Canvas, Riding and Driving Aprons, Monsoon Boots, (City K make), &c.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT

NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.

THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S- DRESS.-

		Rs.	a.
DRESS SUITS	From	75	0
CLUB JACKETS	"	40	0
DRESS TIES	From per doz.	2	0
DRESS BOWS	" "	2	8
DRESS GLOVES	From per pair	1	8
DRESS SOCKS	" "	2	8
DRESS SHIRTS	Each	4	4

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 23th May to 9th June (both days inclusive.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Byculla, 22nd May, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the October Meeting to be held at GUINDY, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para. of Id.

For Prospectus apply to
J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. —TAILORS, BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

ESTATE COL. J. T. CARRUTHERS.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII of 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late JOHN THOMAS CARRUTHERS, Colonel in the Indian Staff Corps who DIED at Cheltenham in the county of Gloucester on the 21st December, 1896, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Member of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS.'

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPAN WARE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Crawford Markets, the stock-in-trade of Moosa Hassan closing his business, consisting of Japanese flower vases, Japanese beads, door curtains, toys, lanterns, umbrella stands, wall and table ornaments, tea and coffee sets, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1st Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, by order of Mr. Manocklal Narotamdas Shroff, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of M. Chatenstein, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th October, 1896.

A large lot of incandescent lamps, furniture, &c., &c., and the Agency of the New Gas Glu Light Action, Gelenstaff, Berlin.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF Arab Horses and Ponies, at Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Misari's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

25 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers.

The horses are now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery, were handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, pictures, one handsome strong-built victoria, one handsome strong-built dog-cart, one powerful bay horse, pigeons, pigs, &c., the property of W. H. GRIBBIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th May, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of old and Serviceable Materials and Stores at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Parel.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of packing cases, wooden crates, casks, kegs, hoops, zinc lining, rubber and leather cuttings, old telegraph wire, kerosine tins, iron drums, paint cases, old files, broken glass, sluice valve, iron scrap, lamps, weighing machines, chimnies, solid lenses, bevilled glasses, firegraphacls, old furniture, India rubber suction pipes, iron tanks, horse hair clothing, cloth cuttings, old books, billiard balls, brass burners, gearing for launch, reading and side lamps, iron safe, glass globes, bottom glass, screw Jacks, hooks, shell-augurs, hammers, samsets, ventilators for roof lamps, gimlets signal fittings, wheel, pockets, cast iron, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 24th May, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Our Weekly Sale will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th, instead of Monday, the 24th instant, the latter being a public holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of teak and black-wood home built furniture, such as sofas, chairs and easy chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, meat-safe, marble table and teapoys, ottoman, glass cupboard, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, dressing glass, pictures, lamps, etc.

2 cocoanized cottage pianos in good order.
1 mahogany grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
14 Boxes choice selected cigars.
A quantity of Piccota's disinfecting powder in barrels and tins, and bar soap; also Sequah's Instant Relief medicine.

On account of the concerned.—
1 case imitation jewellery.

By order of Messrs. H. Tholsey and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Purshotum Kalianjee—
41 cases white dorias and dusters.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hurdwari Rameshwar—
15 cases white dorias.

AT 3 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand brougham,
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 English dog-cart with hood.
1 French-polished dog-cart
1 Whizz Road Racer bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
1 Cry, to geared bicycle, new, with pneumatic tyres.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 25 BUNDLES COPPER SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Aga Mahomedally Khasani—

Per s. s. Afghanistan, to Bushire.
A. C. P. 125 F. T. and Co.—1-35—21 bundles copper sheets, 4ft. by 4ft. weighing 6 tons, 6 cwts., 1 qr., 23lbs.

Delivery of the goods to be taken by the purchaser at Bushire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Hope Hall," opposite Mazagon Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, one square rosewood piano by Schiedmayr and Soehne in good order and tune, English-built four-wheeled dog-cart in good order, one powerful waler gelding and one waler pob, harness, aviary with birds, lady's pneumatic safety bicycle nearly new, oil-paintings, table ornaments, wind-proof table and hanging lamps, fancy cane sofas and chairs, a collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of J F FLEWKER, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 362 PACKAGES VERAWAL AND SHAHAPORE COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Press Godown at Colaba, by order of Amersey Damodar, and on account and at the risk of Memon Dada Hajee Ebram Mahome'of Verawal—

28 bundles } Verawal and Shahapore cotton
64 dhoras }
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Causeway, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. J. C. Stewart, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. J. C. Stewart and Co., tailors, consisting of pieces of tweed, flannel, serge and other cloth, ready-made coats, trousers and suits, collars, neckties and scarves, buttons, glass-door cupboards, chairs, writing desk, counter, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale,

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, SILVERWARE, GOLD DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Vasunpuri Purshotam, consisting of blackwood and teakwood furniture, English iron safe on stand, pictures, globe lamps, cotton, woollen and silk clothes, silver utensils, gold half-hunting and hunting watches by Dent and John Jones, gold watch-guards, diamond and emerald rings, pearls, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th May, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SPORTSMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF
Cricketing, Tennis,
Football, Hockey,
Golf, and other Athletic Goods.
For Outdoor and Indoor use.

All by the well-known Makers,
Messrs. FELTHAM & Co., London.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

In small lots to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant,
Sale to commence at 2 p.m.
By SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers,
At their Sale Rooms,
21, Medows Street, Fort.

The goods will be on view from FRIDAY next.

SALE OF IVORY BALL, RING, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, HajeeAhmed Khan Mahomed—
Ex T-S842-43—25 pieces ivory Hallow E.
Ex 1945—1 case ivory low rings.
Ex 19-67—1 " "
" 16507—1 case 26 pieces ivory flat centres.
T and S 101—1 case 37 pieces ivory round centres, 7-9.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and balance to be paid and goods cleared away within three days.

SALE OF BEER, CLARET, PORTWINE, CHAMPAGNE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows—

11 boxes medoc.
15 boxes Iron vieilland, a beaune (cote d'or)
5 boxes champagne.
4 cases Pilsener beer in qts.
20 " " in pts.
6 cases French butter.
35 boxes portwine, vinho, velho do Porto.
50 boxes brandy.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Jootha Liladhur—
9 bales grey shirtings.

On account and at the risk of defaulting indentor, Vulubhdass Soonderjee.
V S 3214-15, 2 cases 40 pieces cotton coating on account of the concerned.
8 cases end 50 pieces white shirtings.
2 " " 50 " white drill.
24 pieces serge.
23 " coating.
1 case 20 pieces printed satsen.
5 bales mantle shawls 43+86 inches.
6 " " " 48+96 "
1 case 200 pieces cotton shawls, 51—104 inches.
4 " and 100 doz. printed hkfs, black pattern.
4 " and 100 " " red pattern.
155 pieces fine wool shawls (Rampore-chudder).

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor Ebrahim Hajee Joosub.
1 case 80 doz. cotton shirts.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th May, 1897. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, splendid piano by Schiedmayer (nearly new), harmonium, cottage piano, violin, ebonized tapestry screen (Bombay Saw Mill), rich oil-painting Rainule by Westlake, R. A., fancy door curtains, hall carpet, mattings, beautiful table ornaments and vases, glass-porcelain and plated ware, copper utensils, stylish victoria with patent wheels (nearly new and made to order), brougham, bicycle, serviceable horse (mare), birds, kerosine cooking stove with utensils, plants, a.c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Storm Hall," next to the Bhandarwada Reservoir, (opposite to Sir J. J. bungalow) Mazagon, the whole of the above handsome suits of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, &c., &c., the property of JOHN HEWSON, Esq., C.I.E.

Catalogues will be published.

Property on view from Sunday.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 24th May, 1897.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 2
Six Months..... " 1-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 2s. 2d. per quarter,

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th May, 1897.

MAECKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Maecks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, 1897, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1897.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th May, 1897.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th June to 1st July, 1897, both days inclusive.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL at BYCULLA and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, FORT, will be RE-OPENED, on TUESDAY, the 8th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Bombay time.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at Bombay of ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels for one year, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., gun-fire, of TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1897, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 13th, 20th, and 27th May, 1897, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 6th May, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balances made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February 1897.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta

WANTED.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

ASSISTANT AUDITOR WANTED.

THE POST of ASSISTANT AUDITOR is VACANT. The commencing salary will be Rs. 500 and the maximum salary of the appointment is Rs. 600.

The appointment will be on probation for one year and thereafter an agreement of service for three years will be required.

DEPUTY AUDITOR WANTED.

THE POST of DEPUTY AUDITOR of Construction Works Accounts is VACANT. The appointment is subject to six months' notice on either side.

The works now on hand will provide employment for not less than three years. The commencing salary will be Rs. 600.

In both the above appointments Exchange Compensation if admissible under Government Rules will be paid in accordance with those rules.

Application should be sent to

THE AGENT,
Burma Railways, Rangoon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING TO ENGLAND.

A LANDAU with self-closing Springs to Hood, and a PAIR of WALERS with double and single HARNESS, (both Horses go in double and single Harness). Price of turnout Rs. 2,400.

Apply to
Colonel BURLTON BENNET,
5, Queen's Gardens, Perin.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.
2 ONE BOILER 29 H. P. nominal for above Loco type.
3. ONE ROBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (undertype) 10 H. P. nominal
4. ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 100 Volts, 162 Amperes, speed 910 Revolutions for 330 16 c. p. lamps with spare Armature and Bearing Blocks.
5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electorical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.
6. TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.
7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Screw Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy
AND
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Quarts.....	10 8
Pints	6 0

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6	
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.	

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna;

Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

GENT'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRTMAKERS,

BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S NECK WEAR.

NEW WASHING TIES

CAMBRICS, MATTES, HAIR-CORDS — 3 FOR RE. 1-4.

NEW SILK TIES

FOULARDS, BANDANNAS, FANCIES — 3 FOR Rs. 3-8.

DRESS BOWS AND TIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW,	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40 Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Lt.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA.....	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Lt.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897. Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

SUN ENDOWMENT POLICIESS ARE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

EXAMPLE of 15 years' Endowment, also payable in the event of previous deaths. The Cash Bonus on a Rs. 10,000 policy will amount to Rs. 3,000, and the Policy will stand at Rs. 13,000, Cash Value in 15 years. A splendid return for your money in these days of the depreciated Rupee. Bonuses under these policies are guaranteed by the Sun Office of London.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 9 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. + 1 bon.	1,402½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mgt.	15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,60,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	22
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	605
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	100	Nil	65
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	2
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	80
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,040
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	830
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030xd
Colmbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	...	730
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	575
Curriabhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,100
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvdRs.30	555
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	700
Hinguaghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	730
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	630
Hydersabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,515
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	540
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	760xd.
Jacob Sassoon	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	235xd.
Jewel Hallo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	900
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	775
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	450
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	750
Kohinoor	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,000
Kurla	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	1,000
Lakhmichand Mill Co. Ld.	500	*500	300	dvdRs.40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	570	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 8	1,150
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 8	225
Bhowsagger City Press Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Reeds Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	180
Colaba	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	395
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs30	540
Hinguli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	450	dvdRs40	320
Khanguam	700	100	100	dvdRs11	137½
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahmadpura Cotton and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mercantile	200	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co.	1,002	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Munmar M.	3,425	100	100	dvd Rs20	370
New Beror	1,000	250	all	15	200
New Indian	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs80	560
Prince of Wales	4,000	12	125	dvd Rs 9	705
Sabapathy (Bellary)	400	500	500	25	475
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	555
Sind and Punjab Co.	200	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	920
Sorab Woollen Manfg. Co.	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	57	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	100	dvd Rs60	1,050
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd 12	315
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	105
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	138
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	7,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,750
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,270	100	100	dvd 8	63
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	250	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs16	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	500
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,125
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Sugnar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	6100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I.	...	& 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	650
The Tapti Valley	30,000	500	500	60	1224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26 10
Gold Leaf	"	26-11
Pukin, bar Gold, old	"	26-5
Do. do. new	"	26-3
Australia, bar Gold	"	26-3
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-5
Sovereigns	"	16-10
Do. Dragons	"	16-9
Silver 17	"	82
Do. 1741	"	82-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water 5-53m., 6-12a. Low water, 0-2m., 11-33a.
Banks closed: Queen-Empress' birthday.
Birthday Review of troops in Garrison, 7 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Moshtari and Baron Ardrossan left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dumra left the dock on Saturday.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Tony No. 1108, while going alongside the mail steamer Shannon, yesterday morning, was cut in two by the P. and O. launch Ranee, but happily no lives were lost. The remaining portions of the tony were towed ashore to the Ballard Pier.

ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.—The Municipal Commissioner has fixed Friday next for the election of a Councillor, in place of Mr. Harkisondass Narotumdass, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, has been proposed by Mr. K. M. Shroff, and seconded by Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji. He is further proposed and seconded by Mr. N. Roberts, solicitor, and Mr. L. Blavenstock.

ARRIVAL FROM CHINA.—Amongst the passengers who arrived from China, yesterday, by the P. and O. Company's mail-steamer Mirzapore, was Mr. Dinshaw Sorabji Talati, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sorabji N. Talati and Co., the well-known merchants of Bazaar Gate Street. Mr. Dinshaw went to China six years back for business purposes, and during the period, he twice visited Japan, where he gained experience of trade. During his stay in China he managed the Shanghai firm, and for a few months the Hongkong firm.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon, a shigram was being driven by one Ismail Fakeer along the Kembekar street, when one of its wheels passed over the left leg of a Mahomedan boy, named Yessein Mahomed, aged five years, who was seated on the road with both his legs stretched forward. The driver of the conveyance, it seems, called out to the boy, but before the latter could get aside, one of the wheels passed over one of his legs, causing fracture of the bone. The carriage was going on its proper side at a moderate speed. The lad was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER ON THE COTTON GREEN.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at Lower Colaba, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Dewji Abaji, aged fifty years, a labourer employed on the Cotton Green, at the back of the Grant's Buildings, and residing at Victoria Bunder. About half-past 1 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the deceased and another labourer were engaged by a muccadum in rolling down pressed bales of cotton from a stack of pressed bales to have them weighed. They rolled down about forty bales, when about 3-30 p.m., as they were rolling down a bale, the one on which they were standing tilted over, with the result that deceased fell down and the bale fell on him. His head was crushed and he was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Adarji Hormusji Desai, the father of the astute and rising pleader, Mr. Meherwanji Adarji Desai, died of a severe attack of typho-remittent fever, writes a Naosari correspondent, at the early age of fifty-four, on the 17th instant. He leaves a widow, a venerable father, and a worthy family of three sons and one daughter to mourn his loss. Almost all the community of the place as well as a number of friends from Bombay and elsewhere attended his funeral and third day's ceremonies, during which the family received many messages of condolence from outside. They subscribed one thousand six hundred and twenty-nine rupees to various religious and charitable institutions of the town in memory of the deceased, who was greatly beloved and respected for his simplicity, affability, and benevolence.

BROWNUGGER NEWS.—Weather has been extremely hot here for the past few days, the thermometer registering 113°, writes our correspondent. On Wednesday last there was a severe hurricane at Wadhwan. Those who were out had to take shelter in the nearest houses until the storm was over. The storm lasted about 10 minutes, during which time the sun was obscured by clouds of dust. Since the imposition of quarantine for passengers by the B. B. and C. I. trains there is a decrease in the passenger traffic. First class passengers remain in the dak bungalow, and 2nd class passengers are kept in a convenient house under medical observation, but the 3rd class passengers have to walk under a scorching sun to the segregation sheds, where the heat is abnormal. This evening, at about 6 o'clock, we had a severe hurricane. It came from the border side and swept over the town. The corrugated iron sheets of the roof of the theatre were blown to some distance. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the roofs suffered. Hamaj Easoji Cama, the elite, losing his wife out in several cases. The hurricane lasted about five minutes. It was preceded by heavy showers of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning.

SUICIDE OF A MOULDER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Balla Dowlatta, aged thirty years, a moulder employed at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Works, Byculla, and residing at the 3rd Lane, Khetwady. The deceased was a drunkard and whenever he came home the worse for liquor he found fault with the food prepared by his wife and used to beat her. About half-past 5 o'clock, on Friday evening, Balla returned home from work under the influence of liquor, and as his food was not ready, he lost his temper and left home after abusing his wife. About midnight he returned home, when his wife offered to serve him his meal, but he refused to take it and went to sleep. About 5 o'clock, on the following morning, he was found lying unconscious on the verandah of the house and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found suffering from opium poisoning. He died in the hospital a few hours after admission. It appears that about half-past 7 o'clock, on the previous evening, Balla after leaving home, went to a licensed vendor of opium at Erskine Road and purchased a total of opium. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SURAT MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—A large gathering took place on Thursday, at 5-30 p.m., in the Victoria Theatre, writes a correspondent, on the occasion of the second annual gathering of the Surat Mutual Improvement Society. Khan Bahadur Burjorji Edulji Modi, M.A., LL. B., Judge, Small Causes Court, presided. The following were present:—Surgeon-Major K. H. Mistry, I.M.S.; K. B. Ratanji Kanga, Huzur Deputy Collector; R. B. Pranipe, 1st Class Sub-Judge; Messrs. Dhunjisha Dadabhoy, retired Police Superintendent; I. M. Sayan; Rustomji Hormusji Vakharia; A. M. Dalal; Ardeshir Rustomji Dalal; Drs. Burjorji, Dhunjishah, Kapadia, and Canna, and about two hundred others. Dhunjishah arrived at 6 p.m., and spent about half-an-hour in agreeable conversation with his friends. Mr. Dhunjishah in a happy speech eulogized the excellent qualities of Mr. Phirozshah and his sterling worth as a scholar and painstaking District Revenue officer. Mr. Dhunjishah added that Mr. Phirozshah's respected father was a most worthy Government officer in a responsible post to which few Indians could aspire, and his brilliant services were rewarded by Government with the decoration of a C. I. E. In the Baroda State during the minority of the present Maharaja Mr. Dhunjishah held one of the most important administrative posts in Sir T. Madhavrao's ministry. Mr. Dhunjishah further added that his father's administrative talents and gifts had been inherited by the son, and it was a pleasure and a pride to see the son working and following in the same path. He concluded by wishing Mr. Phirozshah higher honours, continued health, and happiness, and asked him to keep in remembrance the people of Broach. Mr. Pranlal endorsed these remarks, and his eloquent speech brimful with loyal sentiments for the British Government was listened to with rapt attention, as the matter, manner, and the language in which it was delivered were alike excellent. He referred to the diamond jubilee of Her Majesty's glorious reign, and the duties of loyalty, devotion, citizenship, and the relations of the governors and the governed. His mention of the relationship of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., with Mr. Phirozshah, and the worthy baronet's recent trip to England to lay at the foot of the throne the homage of the Parsees of India, was warmly applauded. A young and intelligent Parsee lad, a nephew of Prof. Fardunji Dastoor, then rose and wished Mr. Phirozshah good-bye and godspeed. This unexpected rhetoric was heartily applauded. Mr. Phirozshah replied at some length, and said that Government rules precluded any mention about his duties or receiving from the public any expression of their opinion which partook of a public character; he, however, felt sure that that gathering was a gathering of friends, and he was glad to meet them before he left the station. He thanked the speakers for the many kind things said of him and of his dear father. The credit which they gave him was in a great measure due to the good name and fame of his father, whose name and career was so appropriately mentioned and appreciated. He said that he was very sorry to leave Broach as he had spent nearly seven years amongst friends and a people who were known for their honest, peaceful, and law-abiding traits of character. He wished all success to those present and prosperity to the ancient city of Broach. He sat down amidst loud cheers. Mr. Sayani thanked all present for coming, and the owner of the bungalow for convening this gathering. The guest was then garlanded, and pan gulab and flowers being distributed amongst all, the gathering dispersed after a most agreeable evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Phirozshah (sister of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeeboy, Bart.) left by Saturday's train for Bombay, when a large number of his friends and other leading gentlemen of the town came to see them off, and amidst a load of garlands, bouquets, flowers, and with deafening cheers and the heartiest good wishes of the good people of Broach, they left the station.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A QUARTER-MASTER SERGEANT.

BETWEEN 3 and 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, John Fox, aged thirty-five, Quarter-Master Sergeant in No. 24 G, Eastern Division, R A., in charge of the military stores at Upper Colaba, was found lying on the floor of the store room in a pool of blood, with a gun shot wound on the head near the right eye. The carbine found lying close by had an empty cartridge case in the chamber, and the deceased's brain substance was lying scattered about the floor. An open packet of cartridges, with one missing, was also found in the room on a box near the body. Deceased lived in the married quarters with his wife and child. None of the stores are missing. The carbine was the one kept in the store-room. On a box near the deceased's body I found a packet of cartridges with one missing. The packet had been open. It was also the one kept in the store room. The deceased never told me that he was in any kind of trouble. I cannot give any reason for his committing suicide. He had no enemies that I know of. There is only one window to the room where the deceased was found lying dead, and that window has iron bars to it and there is no access to the room except through the door which we broke open.

Michael File, a gunner in the same regiment, said: This afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock I was sitting with the first witness on the verandah on the inside the store room. He told me that the deceased was in the store room and that the door was bolted from inside and that he could not get in. I asked him to lend me his helmet, and I put it on and went down the steps to the barred window of the store room, and on looking in I saw the deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood with a gun near him. I jumped down and ran back to Seymour, and told him what I had seen. We then went to report the matter, and meeting Corporal Street we told him, and he came back with us and under his orders we burst open the door and found the deceased lying dead on the floor with a gun shot wound on the head. It appears to me that he had shot himself in or about the right eye. I do not know any reason for his committing suicide. I cannot say whether he was a sober man or not. I know nothing about his domestic affairs.

The jury brought in a verdict of suicide with a gun shot during temporary insanity.

FAREWELL MEETING AT BROACH.

A LARGE gathering of the leading citizens of Broach, writes a correspondent, assembled on Friday, the 21st instant, at Mr. Munchershah Vakharia's magnificent bungalow to bid good-bye and godspeed to K. B. Phirozshah Pestonji Jehangir, District Deputy Collector of Broach, who is transferred to Nasik. All the chief Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee gentlemen at the station accepted the invitation of Messrs. I. M. Sayani (Head-master, High School), Kishordas Largavandas (a leading member of the Bar), and Adarji Muncherji Dalal. The hall was tastefully decorated and the fine garden looked exceedingly pretty. A Native band played, and a couple of Mahomedan musicians entertained the guests with a selection of native airs. It was a successful gathering, and proved how popular Mr. Phirozshah had grown amongst the simple folks of Broach. The following were present:—Surgeon-Major K. H. Mistry, I.M.S.; K. B. Ratanji Kanga, Huzur Deputy Collector; R. B. Pranipe, 1st Class Sub-Judge; Messrs. Dhunjisha Dadabhoy, retired Police Superintendent; I. M. Sayan; Rustomji Hormusji Vakharia; A. M. Dalal; Ardeshir Rustomji Dalal; Drs. Burjorji, Dhunjishah, Kapadia, and Canna, and about two hundred others. Dhunjishah arrived at 6 p.m., and spent about half-an-hour in agreeable conversation with his friends. Mr. Dhunjishah in a happy speech eulogized the excellent qualities of Mr. Phirozshah and his sterling worth as a scholar and painstaking District Revenue officer. Mr. Dhunjishah added that Mr. Phirozshah's respected father was a most worthy Government officer in a responsible post to which few Indians could aspire, and his brilliant services were rewarded by Government with the decoration of a C. I. E. In the Baroda State during the minority of the present Maharaja Mr. Dhunjishah held one of the most important administrative posts in Sir T. Madhavrao's ministry. Mr. Dhunjishah further added that his father's administrative talents and gifts had been inherited by the son, and it was a pleasure and a pride to see the son working and following in the same path. He concluded by wishing Mr. Phirozshah higher honours, continued health, and happiness, and asked him to keep in remembrance the people of Broach. Mr. Pranlal endorsed these remarks, and his eloquent speech brimful with loyal sentiments for the British Government was listened to with rapt attention, as the matter, manner, and the language in which it was delivered were alike excellent. He referred to the diamond jubilee of Her Majesty's glorious reign, and the duties of loyalty, devotion, citizenship, and the relations of the governors and the governed. His mention of the relationship of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., with Mr. Phirozshah, and the worthy baronet's recent trip to England to lay at the foot of the throne the homage of the Parsees of India, was warmly applauded. A young and intelligent Parsee lad, a nephew of Prof. Fardunji Dastoor, then rose and wished Mr. Phirozshah good-bye and godspeed. This unexpected rhetoric was heartily applauded. Mr. Phirozshah replied at some length, and said that Government rules precluded any mention about his duties or receiving from the public any expression of their opinion which partook of a public character; he, however, felt sure that that gathering was a gathering of friends, and he was glad to meet them before he left the station. He thanked the speakers for the many kind things said of him and of his dear father. The credit which they gave him was in a great measure due to the good name and fame of his father, whose name and career was so appropriately mentioned and appreciated. He said that he was very sorry to leave Broach as he had spent nearly seven years amongst friends and a people who were known for their honest, peaceful, and law-abiding traits of character. He wished all success to those present and prosperity to the ancient city of Broach. He sat down amidst loud cheers. Mr. Sayani thanked all present for coming, and the owner of the bungalow for convening this gathering. The guest was then garlanded, and pan gulab and flowers being distributed amongst all, the gathering dispersed after a most agreeable evening.

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THE SIXTY YEARS' REIGN.

THE EAST INDIANS OF BOMBAY, SALSETTE, AND BASSEIN.

PURSUANT to a circular issued by Mr. J. L. Brito, J.P., honorary secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association, a public meeting of the East Indian Community of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein was held, under the auspices of the above association, on Sunday, at 11-30 a.m., at the Ds Monte Reading Room, Bandora, for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, on the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of her reign. The meeting was large and representative, there being present people from each of the abovenamed places. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and a number of loyal speeches were made. The secretary read the circular convening the meeting, upon which Mr. D. L de Monte, J.P., president of the Association, who was requested to take the chair, made some appropriate observations on the object of the meeting, and asked Mr. D. J. Ferreira, J.P., to move the first proposition, which was as follows:—

That an address of congratulation suitable to the occasion of the Dimond Jubilee be presented to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, on behalf of the East Indian Community of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein, through the Bombay East Indian Association, which represents the community; and that it be signed by the president and the secretary of the association. The proposition was seconded by Mr. J. D. de Almeida, J.P., and supported by Messrs. Paul Gonsalves, B.A., and Joseph Bocarro, J.P. The proposition having been put to the meeting, was carried by acclamation. Mr. Brito, secretary of the association, then read the address drafted by him for the occasion. It stated:—

"To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India.

May it please your Imperial Majesty.—We, the undersigned, President and Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association, on behalf of the community which it represents, humbly venture to approach your Majesty, with the assurance of our devoted loyalty and profound allegiance to your Majesty and to lay at the foot of your throne our most sincere, hearty, and humble congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the completion, by Divine blessing, of the sixtieth year of your Majesty's glorious, happy, and benignant reign.

"2. The association was established in 1887, in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of your Majesty's reign, for the advancement of the political, social, educational, and other interests of the East Indian community of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein, numbering about 60,000 souls, all natives of the soil, and professing the Roman Catholic religion. The community, which is composed exclusively of your Majesty's subjects, has, since the cession of Bombay to England in 1631, maintained an unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Crown, which they have displayed on various occasions, notably in the early part of the present century, when the community organised, at their own expense, a Militia in Bombay with the object of repelling the threatened invasion of this country by the French. Its services have been acknowledged the special acknowledgments of the Bombay Government in an Order of Council dated the 8th April 1806.

"3. We cannot but gratefully acknowledge that during the 60 years of your Majesty's eventful reign the vast dominions, over which your Majesty holds sway, have attained to a high pitch of prosperity, progress, and enlightenment, and that the East Indian community, have, in common with your Majesty's other subjects, participated to the fullest extent in the enjoyment of these inestimable advantages. It cannot be denied that India, our country, has, under the benign influence of the British rule, taken very rapid and gigantic stride in civilization and in material, moral, and social progress, and that it is likely, under this same rule to take, in the future, its place amongst the most enlightened nations of the world. A large share in this immense progress is embraced within the period of your Majesty's unprecedentedly long and illustrious reign; and the East Indian community feel much pleasure in making this public avowal.

"4. The great solicitude ever displayed by your Majesty for the welfare and happiness of the teeming millions of your Majesty's varied subjects, without distinction of caste, colour, or creed; the affectionate regard for, and deep interest in, the people of India particularly, which your Majesty has always manifested; the numerous virtues which adorn the public and private life of your Majesty; the kindly and sympathetic disposition of your Majesty; and above all the purity of your Majesty's noble life, all these, and other endowments and qualities, have indeed won for your Majesty the hearts of your people in every quarter of the globe and enhanced their feelings of love, esteem, and respect to your Majesty's person; and we feel proud to say that the community, which the association represents, yield to none in the public recognition of these qualities which have endeared your Majesty to all your subjects.

"5. The association on behalf of the community concludes by paying its humble homage to your Majesty's person and throne and by an earnest and fervent prayer to the Almighty that your Majesty may long be spared to rule over us and that His choicest blessings may be showered on your Majesty and the Royal family."

Mr. J. F. Rodrigues moved that the address now read be approved and adopted, and that the secretary of the association be authorised to submit the same to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that his Excellency may be pleased to arrange for the presentation of the address through his Excellency the Viceroy in such manner as may be prescribed. This was seconded by Mr. Frank Baptista, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. C. de Almeida next moved that a subscription be opened to defray the expenses of having the address neatly got up, and purchasing a suitable casket as well as of convening the present meeting; and that if the sum collected be not sufficient for these purposes, the Bombay East India Association do contribute the balance; that Mr. J. de Abreo be requested to collect the subscription as soon as possible.

The proposition having been seconded by the secretary, was put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

It was then proposed by Mr. S. J. de Abreo, seconded by Mr. M. C. Pereira, that Dr. D. A. de Monte, J.P., be thanked for having kindly allowed the use of the de Monte Reading Room for purposes of the meeting.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. D. F. de Almeida, seconded by Mr. M. F. Fernandes, to Mr. D. L. de Monte for his able conduct in the chair.

The assembly dispersed amidst deafening cries of "Long live the Queen-Empress; Long live our beloved Sovereign; Long live Queen Victoria."

A PLEA FOR THE NASIK TONGA PONIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Through the medium of your valuable paper would you allow me to appeal to all lovers of animals on behalf of the Nasik tonga ponies? Grain is now so dear that the poor ponies are mostly fed on hay only, and day by day they are growing thinner and thinner, and more and more unequal to the task which is required of them. Yet they have to work, and that too in the burning sun, on dusty roads, where they are frequently seen to stagger and fall, only to be dragged up again to renew the desperate struggle, for it is a struggle—a fight between failing powers and the relentless demands of dire necessity. If the ponies cannot work then both they and their owners must starve, and as the unhappy owner urges the jaded beast along their weary path, wondering how long their strength will hold out, it is hard to know which one should be pitied most. To feed the ponies would be to help both man and beast, and I write to beg some kind hearted persons to send grain or money or both to Nasik for them. To the new Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Hospital for Animals, these ponies could be brought once a day, for if they get but one good feed of grain in addition to the grass their owners give them, that will keep them going until the price of grain comes down. The river is not far from the hospital, and there the ponies could be watered, and the Veterinary Officer could see that they are properly groomed by their owners before they leave the hospital—for as everyone (but the tongawalla) knows, good grooming is almost as good as a good feed. I myself will also daily supervise the feeding of the ponies. Whatever is done should be done quickly. Money or grain should be sent either to me or to the treasurer of the Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Hospital for Animals, and all gifts will be promptly acknowledged through the medium of the press and by official receipts. Accounts of the work will also be published.—Yours, &c.,

R. HARVEY,
Member of the Nasik Society for the Prevention
Nasik, May 21. of Cruelty to Animals.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MORMUGAO HARBOUR.

THE Black Can Buoy marking Mormugao Rock and the Red Light as end of Breakwater will be removed during the S. W. Monsoon. The Red new Buoy marking end of Breakwater Rubble Mound will remain in position during the monsoon. The date of removal will be notified hereafter.

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THE VICEROY ON TEMPERANCE.

IN the course of his speech at the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association held at Simla, H. E. Lord Elgin said:—

I do not claim to speak, those who know by experience the dangers that beset the daily life of the soldier and the various ways in which it is sought to assist him in avoiding them; but I do claim to speak for those who officially or individually feel a deep interest in the soldier and in his well-being as a man and a servant of the State. We are met here this afternoon in support of an association whose one object is the well-being of the soldier, by urging upon him the value of temperance. For the purposes of this association, 'temperance' has a specific meaning but while we recognize this I am not sure that we shall not appreciate the specific meaning better if we think for a moment what temperance in its wider signification implies. What is the temperate man in any relation of life? Evidently, he will not be subject to violent passions, he will not be prone to run to extremes, he will not provoke opposition, though it does not follow he will encounter less of it. He will avoid danger, not because he fears it, but because he will foresee and guard against it. Perhaps some may think that the man whom I am describing is a poor, cold, calculating creature, and very likely a coward at heart. I deny it altogether. Prudence, caution, a reasonable respect for one's adversary, these are qualities which are consistent with the most resolute courage. The description of a soldier by our greatest poet was probably not untrue to nature in his time and I am not sure it has been banished from all minds yet—

—a soldier
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth.

"But I am very much mistaken if the Commander-in-Chief would choose one of Shakespear's bravos for a responsible post. I think he would look rather for the conjunction of courage and self-control, of which we have within the last few months had an example in an event which while undoubtedly a disaster for the Government of India cannot be mentioned here or in England without a thrill of pride. I refer to the loss of the Warren Hastings. Think of the Commander, who, in the bitterest moment of his life, rose at once to the emergency, and never faltered in doing what was necessary to save the lives of those on board. (Applause.) Think of the soldiers and sailors who stood to their places and obeyed their orders, though the water rose and the ship heeled over. Think of that gallant episode in the engine-room where, in the determination that the horrors of utter darkness should not be added to the tragedy, the men of the east and the west fed the fires to the last, knowing that with any sudden lurch of the vessel they would be drowned like rats in a cage. (Applause.) Think—we must not forget it—of the intrepid demeanour of the women, ready if the opportunity had offered to set an example to the men. The Viceroy becomes a triumph. Why? Not from any demonstration of wreckless bravado; but from a display of cool and disciplined courage, the outcome of self-control—of temperance in its highest sense. (Applause.) If I ask any one here whom he would choose to have at his side in the hour of need, the man described by Shakespeare, or the man of the Warren Hastings type, I have no doubt whatever as to the answer. (Applause.)

"I have put before you my high estimation of the temperate man in the general sense, and more particularly in connection with military pursuits, because I think it will show that I proceed to the consideration of the vice of drunkenness with a predisposition in favour of temperance. It is impossible for me to discuss this great subject exhaustively, and were it not for one reason I should be much disposed to leave the exposition of the aims and objects of the Army Temperance Association to those who can speak with expert knowledge. But I do not wish to sail under false colours. I find that the foundation on which the operations of the Army Temperance Association are based is a pledge of total abstinence; and, as I have always been unable to accept the doctrine that total abstinence is the goal to which all who desire to promote temperance are bound to look, I wish shortly to say why I take part, and why, taking it, I am still prepared to support this Association. It is undeniable that if no intoxicating liquors existed men could not become intoxicated, and if, as I suppose, is the case, all intoxicating liquors are manufactured by man, human authority could, no doubt, if it was strong enough, put a stop to drunkenness by prohibiting the manufacture of the soldier, by urging upon him the value of temperance. For the purposes of this association, 'temperance' has a specific meaning but while we recognize this I am not

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

In London, yesterday, the price of Consols was unchanged at 113 5-8. Rupee Securities and Indian Sterling Loan remained at £61 11-16 and 118 1-2, respectively, and Paris quotations at 1 3 1-2 for French Rentes, and 25·11 fcs. for Paris Exchange on London. The Bank of England rate was 2 per cent., to which it was lowered on the 12th instant. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 7-8 per cent., and on Indian Bank Bills at 6 months' sight, at 1 1-8 per cent. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was 1s. 2 3-32d. Bar silver was unaltered at 27 1-2d. per oz. in London, and also in New York at 60 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London at 4·87 1-4 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £40,000 in Silver for this Port, with £10,000 in Gold; and £20,000 in Silver to Calcutta. The price of Braziers' Copper was £56 1-2, and of Yellow Metal 4 15-16d.

To-day, the Exchange Banks lowered their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-32d., to 1s. 2 1-16d. In Paris Exchange on London there was a decline of 1-2 centime at 25·10 1-2 fcs., while in the other financial quotations no change took place. Bar Silver advanced 1-8d. in London, to 27 5-8d. per oz., while in New York both the price of the metal and demand Exchange on London were unchanged at 60 cents per oz. and 4·87 1-4 dollars, respectively.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 41 1-8s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

The Sheep Skin Sales opened yesterday in London with a fair demand, and prices generally 1d. lower.

The spot price of Middling Americans Cotton was 1-32d. lower in Liverpool at 4 3-32d., and in Broach descriptions of East Indians there was a decline of 1-16d., and of 1-32d. in Oomra, Bengal, and Madras descriptions. American Arrivals were 1-64d. less in all positions, extreme quotations being 4 1-32d. for May and 3 13-16d. for September-October. The market closed easier, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports 9,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet at closing, quotations being given by Reuter at 4s. 1½d. per piece for 38in. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Fair Makes; 4s. 9d. for 38in. 8½lbs. Grey Shirtings, Fair Makes; 1s. 11d. for 27in. 20lbs. Jacconets; 2s. 1d. for 42in. 20lbs. Mulls; and 7¾d. per lb. for 40's. Mule Twist.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending were 40,000 bales, being 4,000 bales less than in the week preceding at 44,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales less, at 52,000 bales. The week's Imports were 33,000 bales greater, at 64,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 5,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,152,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, Surats quiet, and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 5,000 bales, and the Imports 7,000 bales. Spot Prices were all unchanged, as also were those for Arrival. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

In New York last evening Ready Mid.-Uplands were quoted at 7¾ cents, per lb., the previous price; Futures for August were 8 points lower at 7·14 cents, and for December 5 points at 6·72 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, going against 3,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 2,900 bales the year before.

To-day, Futures for both August and December advanced 2 points to 7·16 cents and 6·74 cents. per lb., respectively. 3,000 bales was the quantity received at the Ports, compared with 2,400 bales on the same day in 1896, and 2,900 bales in 1895. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,150,000 bales, as against 8,120,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

In our local market for this staple there has today been no enquiry owing to the abovementioned drop in American Futures yesterday, and to the absence of any practicable orders from Europe. Mills are also buying very little. Settlements of "Good" Bhownugger have been done at Rs. 177. Bengals are offering at Rs. 162, and at Rs. 171 with contract for Fully "Good" and "Fine," respectively, without finding buyers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Very little business is passing, with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	6,346 bales.
Wheat	11,142 cwts.
Linseed	2,998 ,,
Rapeseed	14,887 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,755 ,,
Poppyseed	4,828 ,,
Groundnut	515 ,,
Castorseed	9,721 ,,
Rice	57,642 ,,

FREIGHTS.—No business of importance is reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 25-16 to 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of merchants' Bills were offering, some of which were placed at the opening rate, after which 1s. 2 15-32d. was the best rate at which Banks would buy. There was only a small demand for Bank Paper, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-8d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 2 15-32d. ,,
Francs do.	1 25¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day at 104 for Cash, for 3¾ per cents, and 104 1-8 for the Settlement, with 99 for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—The market has been dull in the extreme, and the only changes in prices reported are an advance of Rs. 30 in Carrimbhoy Mill, of Rs. 10 in China, and of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tingyueh and Yungchang.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Cable Aden Masscwah interrupted. Telegrams are exchanged by boat.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd May, 1897.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	22	11	50 p.m.	..	23
Suez	23	1	20 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd May, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	29	..	6
,, Karachi	—	11	..	1
,, Madras	..	13	..	2

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 15th May 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	768	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,						
Parcels, &c.	38,882	42,598	...	3,716	...	1,21,920
Goods	82,326	62,417	19,909	...	2,78,792	...
Other earnings	3,339	3,498	...	159	...	30,880
Total for week	1,24,547	1,08,513	16,034	...	...	...
Aggregate	22,82,228	21,58,236	...	...	1,23,992	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STEWART—April 30, at 60, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, W., wife of Captain William Stewart, 10th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRAY—HALL—On the 29th ultimo, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. Carmont Gallagher, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Bradford, assisted by the Rev. C. D. de Labilliere, John Braidwood, son of the late Archibald Gray, of Hollandpark, W., to Mary Alexandra Louise, daughter of the late Walter Hall, of Holland-park, W., and of Mrs. Hall, of 29, Clapricarde-gardens, W.

TONGE—LOVE—April 29, at All Saints', West Dulwich (by special licence), the Rev. Arthur Tonge, Assistant Master at Eastbourne College, eldest son of the Rev. George Tonge (C.E.Z.M.S.), to Elsie Louise, only daughter of James R. Love, of Theulda, West Dulwich, and Sydney, N.S.W.

WINTLE—BRATTON—April 30, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Cyril, son of the late Major-General Alfred Wintle, Royal (late Bengal Horse Artillery, to Vera Rose, widow of J. Allen Bratton, of Shrewsbury, and Ewell, and only daughter of Constantine Matveieff, of Worthing, Sussex.

DEATHS.

ACTON—April 23, at 21, Munster-road, Fulham, S.W., Laura Augusta Acton, widow of Henry Acton, of 4th Madras Cavalry, and daughter of the late Captain George Frederick Hutchinson, of the 31st Madras Native Infantry, aged 68.

CARTER—May 4, at 2, Belgrave-crescent, Scarborough, Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D., London, Deputy-Surgeon-General, I.M.S., Hon. Surgeon to the Queen, aged 65.

ROBINSON—May 2, at 5, Cromwell-houses, Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., aged 62.

TWEEDIE—May 1, at 65, Seven-square, S.W., Mr John Tweedie, late Indian Civil Service.

WORSFOLD—May 1, at Ravensworth, Burgess-hill, Sussex, Mary Alice, wife of the Rev. Clement A. Worsfold, M.A., and eldest daughter of George F. Rimington, Esq., of Bombay and Eastbourne, aged 38.

WILSON—April 28, at Eastbourne, Sarah, relict of the late General James Wilson, aged 89. (Calcutta papers please copy.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAMA—May 23, Pestanjee Framjee Cama, Gowalia Tank Road, at the residence of his son, Dr. A. P. Cama. Funeral to-day, at 3 p.m.

AUSTRALIA.

MARRIAGE.

ADAM—SHELLEY—April 7, at the Pro-Cathedral, Newcastle, New South Wales, by the Very Rev. Dean Selwyn, James Adam, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (Railways), to Ethel Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Shelley, Esq., of Edithville, Hunter River, N. S. W.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS—MURRAY—May 17, at the Garrison Church, Wellington, Madras, by the Chaplain, the Rev. R. T. Beatty, Major George Albanus Williams, South Staffordshire Regiment, third son of General Sir John W. C. Williams, K.C.B., to Helen Grace (Lilymair), younger daughter of Surgeon-General W. Sim Murray, of Sexton, Colchester.

DEATHS.

CREAM—May 15, at Manantoddy, South Wynaad, Jessie, relict of the late Dr. George Cream, of Manantoddy, aged 70.

JOHNSON—May 14, at Benares, of uræmic poisoning, John Sydney Johnson, aged 38.

MACLEOD—May 15, at Calcutta, Mabel Beatrice, the beloved wife of Francis Bertram Macleod, Kotechandpur, aged 22 years, 1 month.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1897.

At the meeting held at Simla for the purpose of devising means for celebrating the Sixty Years Reign, Lord Elgin made some good humoured references to the disappointment felt in some quarters at the decision that congratulatory address to the Queen-Empress from India must be presented through the Viceroy. Gentlemen who were looking forward to travelling to England and, as the bearers of loyal addresses, being privileged to be present at some of the State functions with which the auspicious occasion will be marked, are certainly entitled to the sympathy which Lord Elgin playfully offered them. There is a very wide difference between laying an address in person "at the foot of the Throne"; and travelling up to Simla either at the fag end of the hot weather or when the monsoon has burst, for the purpose of handing over the address to a peer who for the time being is the Queen's Indian Viceroy. The discomforts of the journey and the difficulty of finding accommodation at the crowded hill resort for a few days are circumstances which, it might have been supposed, would render unnecessary the limitation of the deputation to present any address to six persons. The resolution which fixes this limit adds that the Viceroy "would prefer the number to be three or four." We are doubtful whether many of the deputations will be even so large as that. In this city some half-dozen addresses have been adopted, but we are not aware that in connection with any one of them there is any competition for the honour of taking it up to Simla. This is the less surprising since "it is not proposed that Government should make arrangements for the accommodation of deputations at Simla." The finding of board and lodgings—by no means an easy task in the middle of the season—is left to the members of the various deputations themselves. The option set forth in the resolution that bodies or associations not desiring to present addresses through deputations can do so by forwarding them through the local Government to the Government of India will, we believe, be utilised in the case of each address emanating from this city, and we believe this will be the practice in regard to a very great majority of the addresses throughout the country. Fortunately Bombay is not following the puerile example of Madras in anxiously discussing the subject whether we should go to the Governor with the addresses or whether his Excellency should come to us. Greatly disappointed at being unable to send a deputation with their message to England, the Madras people are not inclined to send the document to Ootacamund, and earnest appeals are being made in the local press to Sir Arthur Havelock to go down to Madras for the purpose. If his Excellency consents he might take the opportunity offered by the general feelings of goodwill and congratulations to settle the dispute he is now having with the Municipality as to his liability to pay the profession tax. Our own Governor will remain in Poona, and take the opportunity to hold his annual levée, which will be followed up by a fancy dress ball. Meanwhile the Commissioners, the Collector of Bombay, and all Political Officers have been communicated with, and requested to report to the Political Department what public bodies, associations or communities within their respective charges propose to present addresses to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, stating in each case whether the address will be forwarded to the Political Department for transmission, or whether it is desired to send a deputation to lay the document before the Viceroy. In the former case the address is to be delivered at the Bombay Secretariat to the Political Assistant to the Secretary, Political Department, with a letter addressed to the Secretary, requesting that it may be forwarded. In the latter case information is to be given as to the name of the person or persons whom it is proposed to depute to Simla for the purpose.

SOME interesting official correspondence has taken place between Natal, England, and India, on the Indian Immigrant] question. On the 14th January last, the Natal Ministers addressed the Governor, requesting him to inform the Indian Government by telegraph "of the main facts of the demonstration that has just occurred in Durban, and of the agitation that is proceeding throughout the Colony in connection with the landing of free Indians from Bombay; also of the fact that these Indians had been quietly landed without any employment of force on the part of the people." It would be difficult to compress a greater amount of *suppressio veri* into a single sentence. The Ministers urged that the Government of India should be informed that in the interests of order the emigration of free Indians from Bombay or other Indian ports to Natal should be arrested by the use of any powers which it possesses or may acquire. The Governor accordingly communicated with Mr. Chamberlain and the Viceroy. The Viceroy telegraphed on the 16th January to the Governor, informing him that Indian law does not restrict emigration unless the emigrant is already under an agreement to labour, and the Government of India cannot prohibit departure to any part of Indians or any other class of Her Majesty's subjects who pay their own passages and embark without specific contract. Nor could they possibly propose to their legislators to take such power. The Viceroy added that the Government were taking steps to warn intending emigrants that their landing in Natal is likely to arouse strong popular feeling as regards bubonic plague. If the Viceroy had been aware of what actually took place at Durban, he would have known that the agitation merely referred to the plague in Bombay as a pretext for instigating an oppressive abuse of the quarantine law to prevent the landing of passengers from the Courland and the Naderi. That object accomplished, there was no further mention of the plague, the strong popular feeling being worked up by denunciations of Asiatics, and appeals to colonial patriotism to keep the colony for whites and shut out the blacks. The message from the Viceroy went on to say that Government control is limited to indentured emigrants who embark for Natal at Calcutta or Madras, where no plague exists, while in the case of free emigrants sailing from Bombay the length of the voyage and the quarantine imposed at Natal afford ample protection.

On the 23rd January, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to the Governor of Natal that the Viceroy of India had been requested by wire to stop, pending full inquiry, persons suspected of evading the Emigration Act and to put emigrants from Bombay under rigid sanitary control. On 26th January the Viceroy wired to the India Office in reference to these instructions, and said:—"We are already considering, in consultation with the Government of Bombay, the propriety of amending the Emigration Act to prevent evasion, but the Governor of Natal expressly describes the emigrants as paying their own passages, and making no specific contracts, and has given us no grounds for suspecting evasion. In September last, the Governor of Bombay reported on similar immigration from India to East Coast of Africa, including Natal: 249 coolies and others examined appeared to be genuine, free immigrants, with money in pockets, going to better themselves, and no grounds were discovered for suspecting evasion of law." A few days later the Government of India informed the India Office that an Act would be passed on the 4th February, giving power to prevent ships from leaving India without clean bills of health, and to legalise in all areas the segregation in hospital of infected travellers by rail or otherwise. Mr. Chamberlain, on the 5th February, wired to the Governor of Natal, that steps had been taken by the Indian Government, "at my request," to meet the views of the Natal Government in the matter as far as possible. The telegram lightly touched on the outrageous proceedings at Durban: "I regret to observe the attitude of the populace, and of those who took the lead in encouraging them in a course of which the Government had so clearly expressed their disapproval (!), but I learned with satisfaction that the threatened illegal action did not take place except in the case of the regrettable assault upon Mr. Ghandi. I trust that proceedings have been taken against the perpetrators of this assault for their breach of the peace."

Needless to say, no proceedings were instituted. On the 9th February, Lord George Hamilton addressed the Colonial Office, repeating what the Viceroy had already said, that the Indian Statute Book contains nothing to prevent a native that has not entered into an engagement to labour for hire, to take his departure for a foreign country. It is only when he has entered into such an engagement, by which he ceases to be a free agent, that the Executive interposes to protect him from possible oppression on the part of an alien employer. On the other hand, the law prohibits recruiting Indians for labour beyond sea, except under the license and control of the Protector of Emigrants. Lord George Hamilton pointed out that the suggestion of the Emigration Agent for Natal at Calcutta, that the provisions of the Emigration Law are violated in Bombay, rested on the statement of an anonymous correspondent of a Natal newspaper. The statement so far as it concerned the passengers in the two steamers that left Bombay for Natal in November last, appears to have been wholly baseless. In October last, thirty-one Indians were engaged in Bombay by a Natal company to work in the Mines at thirty shillings a month and rations. They were conveyed to the mines at the company's expense, but they refused when they got there to work either underground or on the surface. The Indians who go from Bombay to South Africa are not of the labouring class; they are shopkeepers, shop-assistants, traders, and hawkers; and to their useful labours Natal owes much of whatever prosperity it boasts. The agitation has for its avowed object the exclusion of these free Indian immigrants, while indentured Indians are bound to return to India at the close of a period of virtual slavery. It is for the Government of India to firmly insist on the *birth-right* of every Indian subject of her Majesty to go for business or other purposes to any part of her Majesty's dominions, and refuse permission to the recruiting in India of indentured labour for colonies which manifest a hateful lacia repugnance to the presence of Indians in their midst.

THE conditions on which peace will be concluded between Turkey and Greece are no doubt pretty fairly indicated in the terms which the Powers have, after much cogitation, decided to recommend to the Sultan. A strategic rectification of the Thessalian frontier, a war indemnity reduced to reasonable dimensions, and the modification of the Capitulations represent a reasonable settlement. The question of the Capitulations seems to be solving itself under stress of the notification from the Porte to the 200,000 Greek citizens domiciled in the Turkish dominions, that they should leave Turkish territory upon the declaration of war. As compliance would in most cases have deprived these Greeks of their livelihood, many of them availed themselves of the option given them by the Porte, and naturalised themselves as Turkish subjects. They thus become amenable to the Turkish tribunals, and bind themselves to pay the same taxes as ordinary Ottoman citizens. In taking this course they accept the status of the six millions of Greeks who were severed from their countrymen in the Kingdom by the success of the War of Independence. It is really an advantage for the Hellenic cause in its widest acceptation, that the large Greek element within the still vast extent of the Ottoman Empire should be strengthened. The Powers have made it clear that the Kingdom has nothing to expect at their hands. Russia, the predominant factor in the Concert, has no intention of allowing Greece to obtain any part of Macedonia, a province which is obviously reserved for the Slavs. Now that this is understood, the Greeks will no doubt realise that it is to their interest to emulate the Powers in their zeal for the preservation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, while the Turks, who are not such incapable politicians as they are generally assumed to be, must see the immense advantage of conciliating the Greek element and using it as a counterpoise to the Panslavism which constitutes a common danger. The Turkish administration seems already to have profited by the prestige and moral strength accruing from the remarkable successes of Edhem Pasha's army. A soldier who entered a shop in Larissa, and helped himself to a shirt of which he was badly in need, was at once arrested by a patrol; the shirt was restored to the owner, and the marauder sent to prison. In Asiatic Turkey an officer, responsible for outrages committed since the outbreak of the war, was arrested, brought to trial, and condemned to death, without any intervention on the part of foreign consuls or ambassadors. A Government which has recovered its self-respect soon makes itself respected.

ACCORDING to Reuter, Dr. Rutherford Harris can boast that he has succeeded, where all else have failed, in disconcerting Mr. Labouchere. He denounced in strong language, which it will be a pleasure to read a fortnight hence, Mr. Labouchere's "malicious and false" charge that he was connected with a Syndicate the object of which was to bear the Chartered Company's shares. That is certainly a charge which the Company's Cape Secretary might be expected to repudiate with indignation. It must be admitted that it is difficult to see how the attempted rushing of the Transvaal to add the gold reefs of the Rand to the Company's 700,000 square miles of territory could have formed part of a plan for the bearing of the Company's shares. It has been alleged over and over again in *Truth* that the object which Mr. Rhodes and his lieutenants had in view was to obtain the wherewithal to provide the Company with a dividend of which it was sadly in need. The success of a very similar enterprise in Matabeleland had for its chief financial result the addition of several millions to the market value of Chartereds, which had fallen below par. The Jameson Raid No. 2 failed disastrously, and as a matter of course, the Chartered shares fell. Does Mr. Labou

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Great Powers have agreed to inform Turkey that cession of Thessaly is impossible, though a strategic rectification of the frontier would be admissible.

Turkey must reduce the war indemnity, but the Capitulations cannot, the Powers declare, be abolished, though they may possibly be modified.

REVIVAL OF TROUBLES IN CRETE.

Advices from Crete state that trouble between Mussulmans and Christians is reviving in the island.

Both the communities have assumed a defiant attitude.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH LIEUTENANT.

Some of the Christians attacked and robbed Lieutenant Nelson of the British Marines outside Suda.

BRITISH AND FRENCH ADMIRALS FIRED AT.

A party of Mussalmans fired at the British and French Admirals while they were walking along the streets of Suda, but they fortunately escaped unhurt.

EVACUATION OF CRETE BY THE GREEK TROOPS.

MAY 23.

The last body of the Greek troops has left Crete for Greece.

A NEUTRAL ZONE BETWEEN GREEK AND TURKISH ARMIES.

A neutral zone, 800 metres broad, has been established between the Greek and the Turkish armies in the field of campaign in Greece.

NEW IRISH POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

MAY 22.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr Balfour made an important statement regarding the Irish policy of the Government.

He said that during the next session measures will be introduced for Ireland to the following effect :—

1st—A poor Law.

2nd—Establishment of Local Administrations which would be elective.

3rd—Grant of Imperial subsidies for relieving the landlords of the rural rates, and the tenants of half of the County Cess.

The speakers of all parties, including Mr. Timothy Healy, concurred in welcoming the scheme of the Government.

THE QUEEN AT SHEFFIELD.

Her Majesty the Queen visited Sheffield yesterday to open the new Town Hall. A splendidly loyal reception was given Her Majesty.

THE SIXTY YEARS REIGN.

THE COLONIAL FORCES AND THE JUBILEE.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Colonial forces to be represented at the Diamond Jubilee are arriving here daily.

PROPOSED MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN TO THE WHOLE EMPIRE.

It has been arranged that Her Majesty the Queen, on touching a button, which will be fixed at the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, will establish an electric current and so transmit a Message from Her Majesty to her subjects over the whole British Empire on the Thanksgiving Day of her Jubilee.

JUBILEE VISITORS.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy arrived here from Bombay and was welcomed at the Victoria Docks by fifty Parsees.

Sir Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Sir George Birdwood, and Messrs. Bhownugree and Dadabhai Naorojee were also present.

MAY 23.

Sir Pertab Sing and several Imperial Service officers, who will take part in the Jubilee festivities, have arrived, per P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia, and were welcomed by Sir Gerald Fitz-Gerald and other officers deputed by the Government.

RESULT OF TENDERS FOR NEW STERLING LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The total applications for £3,500,000 Indian Sterling Loan, at 2½ per cent., the minimum for which was fixed at £95, amounted to £13,779,800.

Tenders at £96-13 will receive four per cent. of the amount applied for and above in full. The average rate was £95-15-11.

THE SOUTH AFRICA INQUIRY : A DRAMATIC EPISODE.

MAY 22.

At yesterday's sitting of the South Africa Committee a dramatic episode took place.

Dr. Rutherfoord Harris rose from the witness-box and denounced in very strong language Mr. Labouchere's charge that the witness was connected with a syndicate to "bear" the Chartered Company's shares in the market.

Dr. Harris characterized the accusation as malicious and false and challenged Mr. Labouchere to produce proofs.

Mr. Labouchere was quite disconcerted with Dr. Harris' attack, but declared his readiness to call stockbrokers to prove his assertion.

The Committee, after some discussion, decided that it rested with Mr. Labouchere to controvert Dr. Harris' denial.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

In the cricket match, yesterday, Essex beat Yorkshire by three wickets.

In the cricket match played between Surrey and Sussex, the latter was beaten by 274 runs.

Lancashire defeated Hampshire by eight wickets.

A COMPANION OF THE BATH.

Colonel Charles Bridge has been appointed Companion of the Bath for services rendered in South Africa.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, MAY 22.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved by 242 votes against 94 the policy of the Government to retain Erythrea.

OPENING OF THE LARGEST CIRCULAR TUNNEL IN THE WORLD.

LONDON, MAY 22.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales opened, to-day, the Blackwall Traffic Tunnel, which is over a mile in length and the largest circular tunnel in the world.

THE DECREASE IN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

WESTERN INDIA PRINCIPALLY RESPONSIBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

Figures published here to-day show that the total decrease in earnings of Indian and Burman Railways since 1st April now amounts to no less than thirty-two lakhs of rupees as compared with the same period last year. This is entirely accounted for by losses on traffic with Western India ; the Great Indian Peninsula losing eighteen lakhs, Bombay-Baroda nearly seven lakhs, the Rajputana-Malwa six lakhs, and the North-Western nearly three lakhs. On the other hand, the traffic of the East Indian Railway continues to expand, its earnings in the week ending 8th instant being as much as two lakhs of rupees better than in the corresponding week of last year.

THE SIMLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

A SPLENDID VICTORY FOR THE PATIALA TEAM.

In the final round of the polo tournament, to-day, the Patiala team beat the 16th Lancers by no less than nine goals and four subsidiaries to only one subsidiary, thus securing the Beresford Trophy. The winners played a splendid game throughout, hardly missing a stroke and supporting each other with great judgment. The Lancers never had the slightest chance from the beginning.

As Sir George White pointed out in his speech at the close of the proceedings, the Patiala men have not only shown themselves out and out the strongest combination in tournaments, but have won admiration on all sides for the fairness of their play.

The weather was perfect, but dust somewhat interfered with the game. Patiala was represented by General Pretam Singh, Colonel Hera Singh, and Major Sunda Singh, while Messrs Dixon, Bellew, and Haig composed the Lancers' team.

UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PROBABLE SELECTION OF A BOMBAY CIVILIAN.

Mr. Maconochie, Assistant Collector of Kolaba, will most probably officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, vice Mr. Sly, who takes three months' sick leave immediately.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 23.

After the Search Parties ceased their operations, only a few cases were reported. There were six cases yesterday, and six to-day, one being an imported one, but no deaths occurred.

The total mortality was six.

The weather in Poona is changeful. After the close of the day a storm of dust and wind arose. In the evening heavy clouds passed over the city with vivid lightning, accompanied by thunder, but no rain fell.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dholleras	3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 11-16
Bar Silver	27½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	40,000	Bales.
" " Surats	1,100	"
" Imports of cotton	64,000	"
" " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of cotton	1,152,000	"
" " Surats	19,000	"

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

THE remaining four companies of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which were stationed at Deolali, Deesa, and Ahmedabad, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning, en route to Natal, and were encamped at the Colaba Depot during their short stay here. The troops fell in at 6 a.m. on Saturday in front of the Depot and were medically inspected, then they marched, under the command of Major Mills, to the Government Dockyard, headed by the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry. Arrived at the dock a halt was made at the head of the Wet Basin, and at about half-past seven the troops commenced embarking in the barges, which were in readiness for their conveyance on board. Excellent arrangements were made for their reception, the Bancoora having been suitably fitted up for the purpose by the authorities. A large number of people assembled at the dock pier to see them. Brigadier-General Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, Major C. J. Blomfield, A. A. G., Major W. F. Cahusac, D.A.A.G., Surgeon-Colonel Hughes, P. M. O., Captain J. Hext, Director, R.I.M., Captain Chandler, and others were present. During the embarkation the Band played selections of music, and a quarter-past eight o'clock the whole of the men having been got safely on board, the order was given for the boats to leave the wharf wall. A number of people on shore, who had come down the dock to see the regiment depart, raised lusty cheers, which were returned by the officers and men on the craft. General Gatacre, Surgeon-Colonel Hughes, Major Blomfield, and Major Cahusac proceeded on board the Bancoora with the troops, and inspected all the arrangements that had been made. General Gatacre wished Major Mills and other officers and troops bon voyage and returned on shore. The troops were quicky embarked on the Bancoora, which, under the command of Captain T. M. Whitehead, weighed anchor at 11 a.m. and proceeded on the voyage.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain C. H. Watkins, with the overland mails of the 7th May, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Borrow, Mr J
Bryson, Sub-Lt
Colhoun, Major
Farquharson, Mr
Gill, Capt G H
Hepburn, Mr, Mrs, Miss and two children
Jones, Mr J C
Johnston, Mr H
Millen, Miss
Pitman, Mr P L
Sprent, Sergt-Major
Sprott, Mr, Mrs and Master
Toby, Qr-Mr Sergt
Woolaston, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Arbuthnot, Mr J
Cossins, Mr E
Mann, Mr H M
Mansell, Mr
Jeffrey, Mr
Pemberton Mr E
Simmonds, Mr A P

FROM ISMAILIA.—Berends, Consul.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 7.

THE PARIS DISASTER.

IT is no exaggeration to say that the terrible calamity that occurred in Paris, on Tuesday, has cast a gloom over all Europe. Nowhere is the sympathy expressed for France—for with the exception of a handful of intransigeants like M. Rochefort the whole nation is in mourning—more widespread and profound than it is in England. The Queen immediately sent a special message expressing her grief to Baron de Courcel, and also despatched a kindly worded telegram direct to President Faure. The Lord Mayor, as representing the citizens of London, telegraphed in similarly feeling terms to the Prefect of the Seine, and, accompanied by the Sheriffs and his suite, has started this afternoon to attend the funeral of the unhappy victims after learning that his presence would be acceptable to M. Faure. The English papers have vied with each other in assuring our friends across the Channel how truly and sincerely we feel with them in their awful affliction, and these expressions of human pity and condolence have evidently touched the hearts of our sorely distressed neighbours. It was only a day or two previously that Lord Dufferin's successor, Sir Edmund Monson, in a speech at the annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, was ardently urging that the *entente cordiale*, so much talked of about the time of the Crimean war, should once again be translated into fact. There is no doubt that an Anglo-French *rapprochement* is in the air, and as the *Times* felicitously observes, it will be another proof that there is "some soul of goodness in things evil," if this cruel blow should tend to draw together once more elements in French life which have been long separated by political feuds and social antipathies. We have, says the leading journal, no reason to be hostile towards France or jealous of her. We are ready to rejoice in her prosperity, and to sympathise in her sorrows. Her literature is widely read in England ; her eminent men are always welcomed here with pleasure and appreciation ; and Frenchmen are prompt to return the compliment. Why should the two countries that are closest together be kept apart by traditions of rivalry inherited from an age when different ideas were dominant ? Sir Edmund Monson at the Paris banquet quoted the familiar phrase, "The world is wide enough for both of us," and the French have not, as they are reminded, found us attempting to interfere with their progress in Tunis, Tonquin, West Africa, or Madagascar. I have alluded above to the grumbling of some French journalists of the extreme type. These have thought it seemly to exult in the disaster of the Rue Jean-Goujon, and to regard the awful holocaust with its unutterable sufferings as a sort of divine punishment—only they do not believe in the Divinity—for the execution, the other day, of the wretched band of Barcelona anarchists.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

The details sent from the theatre of war during the past week have only excited languid interest, partly, I suppose, because everyone has seen that the game is up, and that, much as they may sympathise with Hellenic aspirations, and greatly as they may admire the courage displayed by the Greeks on the battlefield, it is inevitable that she should agree with her adversary quickly. The expectation indulged in in some quarters that Lord Salisbury, departing from tradition, would at the Academy banquet, held last Saturday, defend his Eastern policy was not realised. The Premier reserved what he had to say for the annual demonstration of the Primrose League, which took place at the Albert Hall yesterday afternoon. At the outset of his anxiously-awaited speech, he disclaimed being either a Philo-Turk or Phil-Hellene. It appeared to him that an English Minister had enough to think of if he thought of the honour and interests of England alone. After once more rebuking the leaders of the Opposition for their levity in talking about their abandonment of the principle of Ottoman integrity he came to what was the most interesting and important part of his speech, namely, the Concert of Europe. That much-abused combination he declared to be greatly misrepresented and misunderstood. It had been declared guilty of failure, but it had only failed in the eyes of those who had not carefully discerned what its objects were. It was a secondary object to prevent Greece and Turkey from coming to a warlike issue ; the main object was to prevent a European war—to prevent any territorial conflict in South-Eastern Europe between the Great Powers. He believed the consistent co-operation that had gone on had attained that result. The Great Powers were more closely united, and on better terms of friendship than for many years past. This was an enormous gain, for it justified a belief that whatever future changes might take place in the Turkish Empire would be peacefully effected. Lord Salisbury did not take the Primrose League into his confidence as to the causes that led to the dropping of his proposal for a conference, nor did he think it necessary to reassure his audience as to the safety of Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett. The capture by the Greeks of that political *enfant terrible* has been and is regarded as a huge joke, and we may be sure that when "Silomo" reappears at St. Stephen's after his hair-breadth escape the ironical cheers with which he will be greeted will be just as loud on his own as on the Opposition side of the House.

INDIA AND THE JUBILEE.

One continually hears the question asked what part her Majesty's Indian feudatories are to take in the coming Jubilee celebrations in England. It will be remembered that in 1837 the representatives of the Indian princes were conspicuous in the cavalcade that accompanied the Queen-Empress from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey and back. Next to the tall martial figure of the late Emperor Frederick, in his white uniform, they were the most popular as they were the most picturesque feature of the Royal escort. When it generally becomes known that the rulers of the Native States are to have no share in the procession of next month, there will be considerable disappointment. Six months ago steps were, I believe, taken to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to some of the leading princes to come to England ; but, subsequently, when the Famine and the Plague assumed such alarming proportions, the idea of inviting their Highnesses was reluctantly abandoned. It is true that we are to be favoured with the presence in London of two Indian princes—the Raja of Kapurthala and his Highness Pertab Singh,—but I understand that the visit of the former is unofficial, and the latter, if I am not mistaken, will take part in the procession as an officer of the Imperial Service Troops. Pertab Singh is a "persona grata" here. At the last Jubilee he made many friends who will be pleased to see him again. There was a story then which I do not think ever made its way into print and which has the merit—if it be a merit in a story—of being true. Not being a ruling prince the master of the ceremonies had of course to assign Pertab Singh a position which was not quite in the front rank. But the very natural pride in his illustrious lineage caused Pertab Singh to protest against riding behind princes who in birth were not his equals. To get over the difficulty, and at the same time confer a much-deserved compliment upon him, he was made aide-de-camp or attache to the Prince of Wales for the time being. I mentioned last week that the exclusion of the Native Infantry from the Indian Contingent was exercising the minds of some people. Questions on the subject were asked in the House of Commons on Monday, both by Captain Bagot and Mr. Parker Smith (brother of the Viceroy's Private Secretary). Lord George Hamilton, in his reply, explained that in 1887 it was decided that the Indian Army as a whole should be represented by thirteen officers of Native Cavalry, and it is proposed on the present occasion to follow that precedent, but to increase the number from 13 to 22. To these will be added 18 Native officers representing the Imperial Service troops, which are maintained by the Native States for service with the regular army in time of war. Any proposal to bring home a selection of Native Infantry soldiers, and at the same time to keep the numbers of the representative detachment within reasonable bounds, was held in 1887, and is held now, to be attended by almost insuperable difficulties. He added :—"These difficulties I much regret, for I should have been glad to have been able to give prominence at her Majesty's Jubilee to the native infantry, who have on so many occasions done such splendid service for the Empire." As to the sincerity of Lord George Hamilton's expression of regret there can be no question, but people are wondering what these "insuperable difficulties" can be. People here think that if you in India had been as persistent in the matter as the Canadians were about their contingent, the difficulties might after all not have proved to be quite insuperable. It is announced that from start to finish, including the stoppages at St. Paul's Cathedral and the Mansion House, the procession is not to take more than two hours and ten minutes. I am asked to mention that the Empire Lodge of Freemasons, under the auspices of distinguished officers of the Grand Lodge purposes entertaining such of the Indian and Colonial guests as may belong to the craft who are visiting this country for the Diamond Jubilee festivities. The banquet will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Monday, June 14, after the great meeting at Albert Hall. The authorities at the India and Colonial offices and the various Agents-General are affording cordial assistance. Communications from Indian and Colonial visitors are invited by the Treasurer, Mr. Lennox Browne, 15, Mansfield Street, Portland Place, W.

THE DEFENDER OF CHITRAL.

It too frequently happens that our officers who have achieved fame in the service of the Indian Government find themselves overlooked when they revisit their native country, especially if they possess that virtue which, as an American wit has told us, is very good in itself, but is not conducive to success in life. Now Sir George Scott Robertson, whose name was on the lips of everyone two years ago, is a singularly modest man, but I am glad to say that he is daily the recipient of acts which show that his services are neither forgotten nor appreciated. He was on Saturday one of the guests at the most exclusive of all social gatherings, the Academy banquet, and I venture to think that before the season is over he will have had almost more than enough of lionising. He must have been gratified at the reception given to him yesterday afternoon by the brilliant audience which crowded the spacious lecture hall of the Society of Arts. The room itself was not only closely packed, but the corridor, which commands a view of the platform, was also full, many ladies and gentlemen standing throughout the proceedings. The paper was extremely interesting and admirably delivered, while the pictures thrown on the screen were greatly admired not only for their scientific value, but for their beauty of execution. They were for the most part drawings by Mr. McCormick from Sir G. Robertson's photographs, and it is characteristic of the Chairman—Field Marshal Lord Roberts—that, in conveying the thanks of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts and of the meeting to "the intrepid explorer of Kafiristan and the heroic defender of Chitral," he did not forget the artist whose work added so much to the enjoyment of all present. Sir George Robertson described the religion of the Kafirs as a degraded form of idolatry, suggestive of Hinduism of a very low intellectual type. There is some evidence also of the adoration of ancestors, and perhaps some faint traces of fire worship as well. There is little doubt that religious progress in Kafiristan was progress towards Mohammedanism. It meant an advance in civilisation certainly, and for the largest portion of the community, the feminine, it was an immense stride in morality and in material happiness. Nothing could be more terrible than the position of Kafir women. The reasons why they have not been conquered before are, first, absence of a compact enemy ; second, physical difficulties of the country ; third, inferiority of former weapons compared with modern improvements, in long range fire arms ; and fourth "the fact that the Mohammedans always trusted too much to Divine help and too little to strategy." "When the Kafirs were opposed to the Amir of Afghanistan, with his clear head and indomitable will, at a time when the Chitralis and Umra Khan were powerless to struggle on behalf of a balance of power, the wild hillmen were doomed to defeat." In many villages at any rate the people were not unprepared for this change, and the last the lecturer heard of them was that they were saying their prayers and performing the novel ceremonies with something not unlike enthusiasm. Lord Roberts in the course of his speech agreed that the Society of Arts was not the place for any discussion of a political character, but he thought no member of a learned society would think it improper for him to say that the interest they took in learning and hearing all they possibly could about this particular part of India should be very considerably enhanced by the probability that some day—and he hoped that day would be far distant—it might play a very important part in the question of the maintenance of our power in the East and the safety of that great Empire over which the English flag flies, where they found no less than three hundred millions of souls, peoples of various colours and creeds, living peaceably together under the rule of Queen Victoria.

"PRESENT THOUGHT AND SENTIMENT IN INDIA."

The paper on the above subject read by Mr. Justice Jardine at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association on Monday was listened to with considerable interest by a numerous and influential audience. Lord Hobhouse presided, and in a few complimentary words introduced Mr. Jardine, who said that in India sympathy with the natives was a political force, but it ought to be founded on knowledge to which the native languages were the master-keys. His experience of 33 years led him to say that the Europeans treated the natives with a good deal of civility, and that the soldiers or drunken loafers who now and then killed an unoffending native were not at all types of our law-abiding race. Commerce and trade had made many bonds of unity, and there was much pleasant social intercourse, so the natives need not grumble at our exclusive clubs, neither need we expect their ladies to come to our dancing parties. The literary classes loved politics, but neither the great banking and trading classes nor the rural millions cared about them : the village communities were interested in village affairs and the government of the castes, and lived quiet, simple and useful lives, poor but proud and not moved by socialist ideas, though they felt more and more the pressure of population. Mr. Jardine named many Bombay civilians who had shewn active sympathy with the people and spent money on them. But he fully agreed with Lord George Hamilton that the great increase of official business was depriving the young Civilians of the time to spend in familiar converse with the people they helped to govern. After some anecdotes shewing the real temper of the Indian nations, the lecturer touched on the religious problems and some questions of philosophy and metaphysics ; and also the effect on conduct of the dogma of transmigration of souls. Then he turned to physics, the teaching of the University, and the work done by Professors Bose and Naigaumvala, and by way of contrast to the experimental methods of Lord Bacon, he instanced the empiric views of many of the Europeans in Bombay who talked to him about the plague then raging there. Mr. Jardine was surprised at the general indifference to the urgent advice given by Surgeon-General Cooke in September and by Dr. Arnott and Dr. Manser as to the immediate necessity of isolation and segregation of infected persons and the burning of infected material. This treatment was followed by General Gatacre with his own troops, but not enforced in the city until the General got the powers of a dictator in March. In the interval the plague had spread to Poona, Karachi, and a hundreds of other places. Mr. Jardine agreed with the Native papers who urged that the treatment required that hospitals and segregation camps should be established first ; and he drew great attention to Dr. Pechey-Phipson's letter of 20th February in the *Bombay Gazette* condemning the only infectious diseases hospital then in existence. He thought the European press ought instead of conjuring up the ideas of panic and rebellion to have got these hospitals and camps established in September or October ; and instead of bewailing the flight of the healthy people ought then to have got Lord Sandhurst to establish quarantine against sickly people leaving Bombay. General Gatacre had indeed taken the views of the medical experts and thus had saved the city ; but this work would have been easier if begun in September. The experiences of Milan in 1630 had all been repeated in Bombay in 1896, as anyone might see who would read Ripamonti or Tadino or the chapter about Milan plague in Manzoni's great novel. The Bombay plague would afford a good subject to any modern writer like Mr. Forrest or Mrs. Steel ; as in Milan, many for a long time denied that there was any plague until it knocked at their doors. He hoped that Bombay would learn the lesson so dreadfully taught that it was bad policy to reject the scientific opinions of the most eminent medical officers. Speeches were also made by Mrs. F. A. Steel, author of "On the Face of the Waters," Professor Gokhale, and Mr. Subramania Iyer. The two Native gentlemen charmed everyone by their eloquence, but some of their remarks would have been more suited to a political gathering than to a meeting in connection with a society that is, and must continue to be, absolutely non-political. It may be interesting to Mr. Jardine's friends in India to learn that he is preparing a work on the way the plague has been dealt with in Bombay.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY TO INDIA.

At a general meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday Mr. C. E. D. Black had an opportunity of expounding the views he adumbrated in one of the reviews some time ago as to a railway to India via the Arabian desert. The route he suggests is from Port Said eastward across the peninsula of Sinai to the Gulf of El Akabah, and thence, following the 30th parallel of latitude, to Basra. A branch would deviate a little to the south to the port of Grane or Koweyt, the terminus of the Euphrates valley line, on which Mr. Black reminds us a select committee of the House of Commons sat 25 years ago. From Basra the main line would cross the Shatt-el-Arab and Karun rivers by swing-bridges, and follow the coast-line of the Persian Gulf and Makran to Karachi. A reduction in time to eight days is claimed for Mr. Black's railway, which would be 2,400 miles long and is estimated by the originator to cost with rolling stock £15,000,000. As "the Railway to India" is scarcely within measurable distance of attainment your readers will hardly be surprised to learn that experts did not flock to the Adelphi to support the proposal, and the distinguished chairman, Sir Frederick Goldsmid, while he expressed his opinion that the idea has much to recommend it, pointed out that the Sultan of Turkey would very likely have something to say as to that portion of the line running through Northern Arabia. Sir Frederick also alluded to the complications not unlikely to be caused by a railway running along the coast of Persia. I do not think that Mr. Black will be overwhelmed with offers from Park Lane millionaires to provide him with the necessary capital. Perhaps he will be satisfied for the present to have got a hearing.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The sad intelligence of the death of the most sagacious and popular member of the Royal House of France, the Duc d' Aumale, was received in London a few hours ago and has caused deep regret not only in aristocratic circles but in every rank of life. As a frequent resident in this country his Royal Highness was personally known to the leaders of English society, and to the public at large he was endeared by the nobility of his character as displayed in his relations with the Republic of a neighbouring country and by the accounts we have heard from time to time of his kindness to those surrounding him in his English home. That he should have succumbed to the shock caused to him by the sad fate of the heroic Duchesse d' Alencon adds to the sorrow which all feel at learning that this illustrious son of France is no more. To the Queen the melancholy tidings will be very grievous for the Duc d' Aumale, was a special favourite at the English Court as he was wherever he was known.

Mr. J. Theodore Bent, of whose untimely death you will have heard by telegraph, is another victim to the perils which our more intrepid countrymen run in their love of travel and adventure. A little more than six months ago he left this country for the purpose of exploring Sokotra, and also, if time allowed, of re-visiting Southern Arabia. In Sokotra he obtained an abundance of fresh archæological material. On their return to Aden, Mr. and Mrs. Bent started for the Yaffi and Fadthli countries. Fifty miles out of Aden they came into a country quite unknown to Europeans. Here they found a fine range of mountains, with snow and frost and ruined sites. They followed the Hadramut road for 100 miles, and then struck down to the coast. Unhappily on returning to Aden they were both prostrated with malarial fever and had a narrow escape. On the way home Mr. Bent caught a chill, which brought on a relapse of the fever, complicated with pneumonia, from which he was unable to rally. He died on Wednesday at his house in London. Although he was only forty-five years of age, he had achieved labours which, though they met with no official recognition, were of great value, and, as the "Times" justly says, his death is a real loss to archæological research as well as to geography.

In Colonial circles a wide gap has been caused by the somewhat sudden death of Sir William Cleaver Robinson, a younger brother of Lord Rosmead, and one of the most prominent of the old type of Colonial Governors, of which the late Sir Philip Wodehouse was an example. He had been ailing for some time with throat affection ; but only a few days before he passed away, he gave a small dinner party in honour of the Chief Justice of South Australia, who has just arrived in the old country as the first Australian representative on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Since his retirement he had devoted himself almost entirely to his hobby—music—a sphere in which he excelled among amateurs.

Other deaths announced this week are those of Sir Robert Dick-Cunyngham, Bart. ; Judge Miller of the Irish Judiciary ; Colonel Philip Lewis Hart, R.C. ; Colonel Ryan, late of the Manchester Regiment ; Dr. Goulbourn, who succeeded Tait as Head Master of Rugby, and who subsequently became Dean of Norwich ; Mrs. Linnæus Bank, the well-known Lancashire novelist ; Colonel Forester, a distinguished turfite ; Mr. Alexander Crawford Lamb, whose name as a generous patron of art and literature north of the Tweed is familiar to Scotsmen all over the world ; Lieutenant-Colonel William George Craigie Halkett, who died on board the Arcadia, on the voyage home from India, and Prince Ion Ghika, the Roumanian statesman and diplomatist, who some years ago was a popular figure in London society. Many persons in Bombay will hear with regret of the death of one who twenty years ago occupied such a high position in the medical world of Western India. I refer to Dr. Vandyke Carter. The sad event occurred on Tuesday at Scarborough, his native town. He was in his sixty-sixth year.

H. E. SIR MANSFIELD CLARKE AND LADY CLARKE gave a ball, at Woodside, Ooty, on May 18, over 200 guests being present. The large ball-room was extensively decorated with flags and bunting. Supper was laid in a large tent in the compound, and other tents were arranged to sit out in. H. E. Lady Havelock was present. Some handsome dresses were noticed. Mrs. Larminie, in white satin and embroidered chiffon, looked well, and the Hon. Mrs. Bingham wore green brocade. Mrs. Young was attired in grey with ameythest trimming on the bodice. H. E. Lady Havelock wore pale grey brocade. Mrs. Minchin's rose-coloured satin suited her well, and Mrs. Neville looked very handsome in black satin. Dancing was kept up until after one o'clock to the strains of the Nilgiri Volunteer band.

THE following are amongst recently proved wills :—The Rev. Thomas Bayley, £20,536 ; Emily Francis Lady Bowen, £34,250 ; Mrs. Emily Feake Bridges ("Mrs. Forester"), £35,376 ; Mr. Homersham Cox, £4,807 ; Mr. Arbuthnot Charles Guthrie, £1,004,952 ; Mr. John Houston, £21,774 ; Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., £1,684 ; Mr. Eldred Harry Littlehales, £35,170 ; Jane Duchess of Marlborough, £22,167 ; Mrs. Emily Caroline Langton Massingberd, £17,374.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	11
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	1	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	2	0	13
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	
	Dongri	2	0	
C	Market	1	0	11
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	2	1	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	8
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	27
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	3	3	
	Tardeo	2	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	2	0	
F	Parel	0	0	1
	Sewri	1	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	4
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resid. & Unknown	0	1	5
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road	0	3	6
	Parel	0	1	
	Arthur Road	0	1	
	Cuttri Sirang	0	1	
	Total	19	12	86
	Total to date...	12,362	10,539	

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday, the total mortality from all causes was 75. The number of bubonic plague cases was 16, and of deaths from the disease 7.

THE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

HOW THE INMATES SPEND THEIR TIME.

Over 1,200 persons who have arrived in Bombay by coasting steamers during the last six days have been detained in the observation camp. The places formerly used as plague hospitals at Narelwady, Mody Khana, and Wari Bunder are used for the purpose. The Narelwady camp is so arranged as to accommodate 400 passengers. Originally the hospital could receive only 150 patients, but the sheds have been greatly enlarged. Between two and three hundred persons are now detained there. The number includes people of different castes and creeds, but the authorities have made such excellent arrangements as to leave no cause for complaint as regards strict observance of privacy and religious duty. Three stand pipes are provided in the compound to supply drinking water, and water for domestic purposes. The people detained under quarantine are at liberty to receive their relations and friends, and a large number of such outsiders are daily seen going to the observation camp. The hours fixed for their visits are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for the present. This indulgence is welcomed as a great relief by the passengers in the camp, and it serves to make them forget that they are living under quarantine. Dr. P. J. De Souza is the medical officer in charge. He examines the inmates twice during the day, the ladies being examined and cared for by Nurse Mrs. Bar. After the temperature of each individual is taken, those whose term of quarantine has expired are allowed to "go home." But in cases where the temperature is found above normal the person is kept apart from his companions until the doctor satisfies himself that it is not a plague-case. The medical examination occupies three hours each time.

The authorities are careful in preventing the people in camp from suffering any unnecessary inconvenience or annoyance. The Plague Committee supplies a cook ; but all of the inmates do not avail themselves of this assistance. People who, owing to caste prejudice and other causes, cannot take meals prepared by this cook are permitted to cook their own food or get it prepared by their relatives and friends at their own places. Grain, flour, and other necessary things are given to every person, and it is left to his or her choice how it should be used. Milk is supplied for children, and the adults are given, free of charge, fruit, sugar, tea, ice, &c.

In addition to the necessities of life, indoor games and pastimes are provided. Playing cards, dice and *sothis*, etc., are supplied and very liberal use is being made of them. Most of the inmates pass their time agreeably in conversation or in reading the newspapers and periodicals laid on the tables. The inmates without exception express their satisfaction at the arrangements for making them comfortable, and they scarcely realise that they are being kept in an observation ward as all home comforts are provided, but of course they cannot go out or carry on their ordinary avocations. General Gatacre and other members of the Plague Committee frequently pay surprise visits to the camp with a view to see if any further improvement is needed.

Every evening the muster roll is called with a view to ascertain if anyone is missing or has run away. At ten o'clock the lights are put out, and after that no inmate is allowed to speak loudly or create any sort of disturbance. The medical officer goes on his round through the camp at midnight, and two hours later Nurse Mrs. Bar passes through the female ward.

A GENEROUS DONATION.

Mr. Nowroji M. Wadia, C. I. E., the eldest son of Bai Motlibai Wadia, has forwarded a sum of Rs. 1,000 to General Gatacre for the Plague Relief Fund, and it has been accepted with thanks.

THE PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From the telegraphic message received by General Gatacre from Dr. Wilkins, who is at Cutch Mandvie, it appears that the total number of admissions into the hospitals is 281. The total mortality on Friday was 64, of which forty deaths took place in the hospital and twenty-four in the town. Dr. Wilkins wired :—"Medicine indents, large quantity, sent to-day. Kindly prepare and forward urgently."

Dr. Wilkins wired to the secretary of the Plague Committee, on Friday night, that three or four more nurses were required, and requested that they should be despatched to Cutch Mandvie early. Dr. Dimmock has secured the services of the nurses, who proceed to Cutch to-morrow.

Two of the medical students who went to Cutch Mandvie desire to return to Bombay. It has been arranged to send other students from Bombay to take their duties.

INSPECTION BY JUSTICES.

From a report of the inspection submitted by justices to the Plague Committee, it appears that in consequence of the arrival of a regiment at Colaba, inspection is made every day. On Friday, 27 houses were lime-washed. In District No. 2, the justices inspected 284 houses, but not a single patient was found. One of the passengers from Cutch Mandvie detained in the Mody Khana Hospital was found suffering from the fever. There being a large number of persons now under detention in this hospital, the number of sentries who guard it has been increased by twelve. In No. 3 District, seven justices inspected 353 houses, and found four cases of plague. One was found at Argyle Road, another at Gawali Mohalla, a third at Oomerkhadi, and fourth at Chinch Bunder. The first was sent to Arthur Road Hospital, the second to Grant Road Hospital, the third to Cutchi Memon Hospital, and the fourth to Chhatre Serang Hospital. The patient sent to the last named hospital died shortly after admission

locality. Eight shops in the district, which were closed, were opened and cleansed and white-washed, and then shut again. Three justices inspected 200 houses in No. 6 division, and found two cases. One was discovered at Kamatipura, and the other at Nagpada, and both the patients were sent to the Grant Road Hospital. In No. 7 District three justices inspected 35 houses, but found no case. In No. 8 District also 125 houses were examined by five justices, but no case was found. In the district No. 9 the justices inspected 275 houses, but there was not a single case discovered. Similarly six justices, who inspected 245 houses in the district No. 10, found no cases. One case was discovered at Sion, and the patient was sent to hospital.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows :—Arrivals by sea 2,409, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,629, making a total of 5,038 persons. Departures by sea 1,478, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,499, making a total of 3,977 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,061 persons.

THE FOREIGN SPECIALISTS.

The baggage of the deputation of savants sent out by the Austrian Academy of Sciences to study the plague, who started homewards from Bombay by a recent steamer, was of a kind that can scarcely have been agreeable to nervous fellow-passengers, states our Allahabad contemporary. It included thirty packing cases laden with the remains of various nameless victims of the disease whom none had come forward to identify or claim, and whose bodies had therefore been placed at the disposal of science. Of course they would be so treated and preserved as to be perfectly innocuous ; but then again the question would seem to arise whether pickled bodies can be of any use to the bacteriologist, who is concerned with the living and active bacillus.

The German Plague Committee sent to Bombay report their results to the *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*. They conclude that the virus of plague has three ports of entry, the skin, the lungs and the tonsils. In the majority of cases, the infection enters by the skin and the symptoms of blood-poisoning do not appear then, till the bacillus has passed the filter formed by the lymphatics. In the glands suppurating, the bacillus rapidly perishes, but grave blood-poisoning may then occur through an infection from the associated *streptococci*. Infection through the lungs is fortunately rare, but when it occurs, pneumonic centres are set up and these are seen to contain the plague bacillus. As a means of conveyance, the sputa in such cases is particularly dangerous. Judging from the results at an autopsy made by one of the Austrian Committee, and at which one of the German staff assisted, injection by the tonsils leads to the most rapid general infection, and the cases with tonsils affected are more than all dangerous to their surroundings. The Committee note that examination of the blood most often gives negative results and for detection of the virus the culture method is the best. The Committee consider that the most valuable point gained by their researches is that they have found the blood serum of *pestiferes* has the same agglutinating power on a pure emulsion culture of the plague bacillus, that typhoid and cholera serums have on Eberth's and the comma bacilli. This fact indicates that with regard to artificial immunisation, plague can be classed with those two affections.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 21st May to 6 a.m. 22nd May :—2 discharged cured, and 15 under treatment.

THE RUNAWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—According to the weekly papers it would appear that the late lamented Hon'ble Mr. Yajnik was spurred on by the gibes of some of his own countrymen, who taunted him as "a runaway," to return to harness from the retreat whither ill health and domestic affliction had driven him for repose from the scourged city. Now that he is no more, his relentless critics are singing the praises of the departed worthy and wish he had not returned so soon to Bombay. It would perhaps be interesting for the public to know that the majority of these censors, who are loudest in their condemnation, belong to that class of self-complacent beings who, secure in their wholesome dwellings at safe distances from infected centres, with no task masters to compel daily attendance elsewhere, or with local occupations which chain them, *nolens volens*, to the scourged locality, or those who, being too poor or resourceless to shift to safer places themselves, find it easier to make a virtue of necessity and pose before the public as heroes and saviours of their kind, stigmatising the rest as deserters. Delicate hints and healthy and genuine criticism of this kind have been few, and they have been welcomed as justifiable and acted upon ; but it is well to point the grotesque side of it and to remember that the loudest denunciation of others proceeds from those in favourable circumstances, or from helpless humanity.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, May 22. SOLOMON EAGLE.

A GROAN FROM BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Despite the absence of real symptoms of plague, patients are here forcibly taken to the segregation camps—not hospitals though—and are left in charge of the Municipal peons. What fate attends them may better be imagined than described. Is it wonderful if this state of things spreads panic everywhere ? Go where you may the doctor and his emissaries are ever at your back. Lately a case occurred here that will excite feelings of dismay and indignation in even strangers. A lonely helpless widow of Brahmin caste, a cripple and lame for the last two years, was declared a bubonic case under the supposition that the swollen veins were bubos, though there was no pain whatever and the temperature was only 97°. It is now nearly three weeks since the declaration, and the widow continues to be as healthy as before. She is able to cook her own meals. If hers was considered a suspicious case, it would not have taken so long to decide it ! But no, the dictum was pronounced and it had to be obeyed. Through the intercession of her neighbours Mr. Mead, Assistant Collector of the District, visited her, felt her pulse, and was convinced of the mistake, but the doctor was too strong for him. In the meantime the Personal Assistant to the Collector came on tour and gave the order for her segregation, though he saw her cooking her meal. A Brahmin widow, all hale and sound, is pushed into a hut with all its loathsome accompaniments never disinfected, has to rest content with the materials supplied by a peon, Maratha or low-caste as the case may be. Probably she is being initiated into the pure and unmixed teachings of Brahmanic faith, though late in the day ?

That half the number of deaths from this disease are due to panic and worry is stated by men of light and leading, Native as well as European. The fury of the disease is happily on the wane, but will it be stamped out before the monsoon will have set in ? Though the plague is passing away in the chief centres, it is spreading in the country in spite of the heat. If peace of mind is indispensable for speady recovery in other ailments, how much more is it so in the case of the pestilence ? Communication is as a rule suspended in the rainy season, and segregation will not be so needful. Would the Government be pleased to move in the matter and come to the relief of the distressed ? The odious silence in which all complaints preferred are received gives little hope of relief. May not this year of Grace be marked with the spread of discontent and discomfort in the innocent homes of loyal Indians, ground down by plague and famine—Yours, &c.,

May 20. A WELL-WISHER.

INDIAN TROOPS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE following despatch respecting the behaviour of the Indian Contingent at Zanzibar has been received from the Foreign Office, London, through the Secretary of State for India :—

Mombassa, 22nd February, 1897.

"My Lord,—Mr. Crauford, when acting Commissioner and Consul-General, in accordance with his instructions, communicated your Lordship's high appreciation of the services of the Indian Contingent in Zanzibar, to the officers and men composing that force. As a copy of the enclosures noted in the margin has been sent to the Government of India, and as an impression might be conveyed by the latter portion of Mr. Cave's concluding paragraph, that there had been some serious charges with regard to the behaviour of the men, I hasten to acquaint your Lordship that this could not have been the intention of the writer, for from enquiries I learn that the discipline of the force was excellent, and that on no occasion was it necessary to punish any sepoy for misconduct of any sort towards the inhabitants of Zanzibar.

"I venture to call attention to the matter in the hope that your Lordship may be pleased to communicate with the Government of India, with a view to removing any impression that may possibly be formed to the disadvantage of this distinguished force."—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

The Marquess of Salisbury, K. G., &c, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A NEW Solomon is wanted in Mandalay to hear the dispute of the new women. It is not the same babe that two of them claim, but the same husband. To settle the case, they proceeded to the primitive trial by combat, with the result that one woman is in hospital, the other in jail, and the husband abroad unclaimed. Our new female fictionists rack their brains for plots to convince unwary readers of the ascent of woman ; they might give their little intellects a rest if only they went to Burma, where every day life supplies finer situations than any that slip by chance into their writings.

THE case in which the proprietor and editor of the *Rajputana-Malwa Times* were convicted of libelling the Prime Minister of Jaypore, was disposed of on appeal by Colonel Thornton, Commissioner and Sessions Judge of Ajmere, on Tuesday. The learned Judge quashed the sentence of the Lower Court as far as the charges under section 501, 502 and 109, I. P. C., were concerned, but upheld the conviction under section 500. The result is that the proprietor of the paper, Lachman Dass, gets one year's imprisonment and a thousand rupees five, and the editor, Babu Surendranath Chatterji, two months' imprisonment and five hundred rupees fine.

AT a meeting held on Wednesday night at Calcutta, Captain Petley in the chair, representatives of the local cycling clubs and others interested in the movement decided to accord to Messrs. Fraser, Lowe and Lunn a welcome to Calcutta. It was arranged to meet them on Saturday, the 29th inst., at Bally Bridge, six miles from Government House, and escort them to the Central Volunteer Rifle headquarters. For the benefit of ladies and those who may be pressed for time a special train has been requisitioned. A strong committee is in charge of the arrangements, and a dinner is to be given to the visitors.

IF Galtee More should carry off the Derby, it will be the fourth time in less than a decade that the Newmarket Stakes have pointed out the Epsom victor. Donovan, Isinglass, and Ladas are the three former cases. The success of Galtee More in the Two Thousand Guineas a fortnight ago had the immediate effect of shortening his Derby price to 2 to 1 on ; and now that the Newmarket Stakes have also fallen to this splendid colt, Mr. Gubbins will at least have the pleasure of owning one of the hottest favourites ever stripped for the great race. Berzak, who ran second on Wednesday, is another Derby aspirant, but he did nothing great last year as a two-year-old, and 25 to 1 May be regarded as useless to be had against him still for the 2nd of June. Frisson, who came in third, is an honourless colt belonging to Mr. C. D. Rose.

APRIL witnessed the high-water mark in tea exports from Calcutta. The total exports for the past month amounted to 492,241 lbs., the corresponding figures for the two past years being respectively 164,662 lbs. and 281,253 lbs. There was a sudden leap in the exports to Great Britain from 67,104 lbs. in April 1896 to 355,543 lbs. in April 1897, while the figure in 1895 was 246,313 lbs. This April showed a slight falling off in the sailings to Australia.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a project for the provision of a pipe water-supply for the cantonment of Sabathu. Captain H. C. Nanton, R. E., has been specially deputed for the preparation of the detailed estimate in connection with the project, and the Punjab Government has been asked to afford him every facility in any preliminary works and investigations which he may find it necessary to make in regard to collecting water from the springs, which have been found on examination to be the best source of supply. The temporary water-supply scheme, which was completed last month, is working well.

MR. J. H. LE FANU, I. C. S., Famine Commissioner to the Madras Government, is an Irishman with an original pen and great force of character. Ever since October last, when this officer took over charge of the famine relief operations, there has been war between him and the Local Government on the question of economy. In a recent paper issued by the Madras Government we find him writing :—"The principle underlying the whole Famine Code, and distinctly enunciated in the introduction to the same is 'Benevolence first and Economy second.' It is not uncommon to find some officers with whom Economy is first and Benevolence second. There is a lower depth in which Economy is first and Benevolence nowhere." There can be no question now-a-days that in some districts of the Madras Presidency, the famine has been woefully mismanaged and much unnecessary distress caused thereby, and that this fact is due to the Government refusing to accept the Famine Commissioner's recommendations. In bitterness of spirit and out of deep sympathy with the people Mr. Le Fanu at last has resource to the Gospel story to drive home the right policy. Thus he writes :—"In the greatest instance of relief on record it is narrated first that the Giver had 'compassion on the multitude.' They are not required to be even destitute : for the Giver would not send them away into the villages to buy themselves victuals, for which they had the means ; nor was the 'distance test' applied, for he said 'if I send them away fasting to their own homes, they will faint by the way, for divers of them came from far : nor was 'the C. ration' given ; for the people 'did eat and were filled,' and there was something over. It was only at the close that economy was remembered, when the Giver said 'gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost.'" We venture to doubt whether the Government of India's famine policy has ever before been put on a higher plane or in whiter light. If in Madras this policy is not carried into effect it is certainly not the fault of the present Famine Commissioner.

IT is the fashion among a certain class of military officers, remarks the *Pioneer*, to jeer at the work of the Army Temperance Association, as it is alleged that many soldiers join the ranks of the "water-drinkers" merely to obtain certain privileges and benefits, which membership brings with it. Now there are undoubtedly a number of men who behave in this manner, and who break away from their pledge when they think that no further advantages are to be gained. But they are only a small minority of the 22,000 or 23,000 men who are enrolled on the lists and their behaviour cannot really affect the results gained in the long run. It is an immense advantage to the State to have one-third of the British garrison practising sobriety and temperate living while with the colours. Drinking to excess in a tropical climate must be enfeebling to the strongest constitution, while it is certainly the main cause of both serious crime and those minor offences against discipline which come before District Courts-Martial. Anyone who reads the proceedings at the recent meeting at Simla cannot but be struck by some of the returns quoted by the Commander-in-Chief. Sir George White was careful to avoid making invidious distinctions, for he knows that there are well behaved soldiers outside the pale of the Army Temperance Association ; but when we find that the percentage of temperance men who are tried by the military courts is very low indeed as compared with the percentage among those who frequent the canteen only one conclusion is possible. Temperance *does* contribute to keeping men out of mischief, makes them more amenable to discipline, and teaches them self-control. We hear a good deal of the splendid physique and grand fighting qualities of the British soldier in India before and at the time of the Muting ; but in those days it was a case of the survival of the fittest Dram-drinking was carried on to a terrible extent, and the mortality among the troops was at times appalling. The Commander-in-Chief pointed out that if the old ratio of admissions to hospital wich obtained 40 years ago, had been maintained, we should have every year over 400 men under treatment now for *delirium tremens* alone. As a matter of fact the annual average is only fourteen. The British garrison is leavened with temperance men, about one-third of its number openly professing total abstinence, and the health of the men generally has materially improved in consequence. If it were not for the ravages of enteric fever and contagious disease, we should have an army nearly every unit of which would be equal to the hardest work that might be required of it in any season of the year.

IN reply to the Madras Government the Government of India has stated that it is unnecessary to modify the existing orders regarding the exemption from taxation of Government buildings situated within cantonment limits. The Government of India suggests to the Madras Government that any cases which have occured in the Madras Presidency in which the exemption of Government non-military buildings in a cantonment has had any appreciable effect on the contributions of the cantonment may be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

A NEW vessel to be called the s. s. Dupliex with which the Messageries Maritimes Company intend replacing the Eridan in the run between Calcutta and Colombo, is now being built at La Seyne near Toulon, and will probably be in India at the end of the year. She will be after the same pattern as the boats on the Australian line, but on a somewhat smaller scale, her tonnage being about 3,000. The Eridan has been on the route for three and a half years, but she has seen her best days, and will probably not be used any more, except perhaps as a cargo boat for the Black Sea.

THE Officers of the Calcutta Police, including the the Superintendents and Inspectors, hearing of the retirement of their popular Commissioner, Sir John Lambert, decided, in blissful ignorance of the regulations regarding such compliments, to present him with a beautifully illuminated Valedictory Address, enclosed in a handsome silver casket, as a mark of respect and esteem. After some of the arrangements had been completed, "it was discovered that there was an apparently insurmountable obstacle in the way of this programme being carried out," in the shape of a Home Department Resolution. However, if Sir John's health admits of it he is to have a "send off" in the shape of a band and an escort.

BRIDES on their way to the hymeneal altar always "lean on the arm" of their fathers, for after all they are more or less things of substance and the occasion is a somewhat nerve-shaking one. But at Naini Tal, the other day, at St. John's in the Wilderness, we learn that on the assembled company at a fashionable wedding turning round to see what might be coming out of the Wilderness, they beheld "the fairest vision seen for many a long day just appearing through the Church door, leaning on the arm of her father and followed by four other visions." Why a vision should require the support of "the arm of her father" we don't quite see. But perhaps it was the Church door that leaned.

Now that the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry in India is within measurable distance of falling vacant, we trust that steps will be taken in advance to counterbalance the grave injustice which was done to the Indian cavalry, when the appointment last fell vacant. Not only as a common act of justice, but in the broad interests of the cavalry service at large, it is undoubtedly necessary that the appointment should fall turn and turn about to the two services. Though it may readily be admitted that the periodical influence of an Inspector-General drawn from the British cavalry is beneficial to the Indian cavalry, yet that influence should in its turn be leavened by the broader views and wider interests which are to be found amongst the best leaders in the Indian cavalry. Those who remember the hideous fiasco which resulted from the maturing of the Indian horseman of pre-Mutiny days into a spurious and utterly worthless dragoon, may very naturally look with some apprehension on the tendency which has during the last decade made itself manifest.

AN interesting experiment has just been made by the Government of Queensland. A shipment of twenty-seven cases of mangoes has been sent from Townsville to London by the British India steamer Jumna. The fruit was conveyed in a chamber which was kept at a constant temperature of 45 degrees, and arrived in excellent condition. Sixty tons of butter arrived from Brisbane, by the same steamer, and had been kept at a temperature throughout the voyage of 30 degrees. The butter exported to England from Victoria and New Zealand is conveyed in a frozen state, and loses in the process much of its flavour. The Queensland butter received by the Jumna suffered no deterioration and arrived in splendid condition. The rare experience of snow-balling in the Red Sea can be indulged in steamers fitted like the Jumna for the frozen meat trade of Australia. When the ice produced on board for the ship's use is brought on deck from the freezing-room, a thin layer of snow forms on the top of every bucket and in considerable quantity.

THE Government of India, in reviewing the Punjab Irrigation Report for 1895-96, note that nearly 38½ lakhs were spent as capital outlay during the year, which sum was mainly devoted to the Chenab and Western Jumna canals. The area irrigated amounted to almost 3½ million acres, which is the highest on record. The value of the crops irrigated by the imperial canals alone amounted to the enormous sum of 932 lakhs. The interest earned on the capital outlay was over 5¼ per cent. The principal features of the year were the sudden cessation of the monsoon rains in August, the deficient cold weather rainfall, and the low supplies in the rivers in the autumn. The drought occasioned a strong demand for the purpose of maturing the *kharif* crops and for sowing *rabi* ; resulting in a large increase in the irrigated area, though the inundation canals were unfavourably affected. When the report for 1896-97 comes to be written the Punjab canals will, to all appearances, have an even better record.

THE reduction of the British postage rate on foreign and colonial letters from two-pence half-penny to twopence is in the nature of an adjustment, and need not necessarily affect the Indian rates, says the *Pioneer*. The minimum rate allowed by the Postal Union and adopted by nearly all the countries belonging to it has been twenty-five centimes and the nearest higher equivalent to this in English money has hitherto been taken with the result that the British rate has been the highest of all Union countries. In future the nearest lower equivalent will be taken, but the sanction of the Postal Union must first be obtained, as it will be slightly lower than their minimum. There will be a Postal Congress this year, and the change, if agreed to, will come into operation with the new year. The Indian postage rate of two and a-half annas is as nearly right as possible and need not be altered. It is even doubtful if all the colonies will follow England's example in the reduction, for so far from being anxious for an Imperial penny postage the Australian Governments are said to protest against the loss involved by the present rate. There is, however, no great urgency in reducing it still further and accentuating the loss, for it cannot fairly be said to hamper trade or intercourse. A reform of much more general convenience would be the adoption of an Imperial stamp and post-card, available in all countries throughout the empire, and enabling letters to be enclosed for replies to letters or for petty payments, which occasion an infinity of trouble compared with their importance. That there is room for plenty of small improvements in the British Post Office, especially in the removal of vexatious red-tape regulations, has just been shown by the list of reforms to be adopted in England, though the list is by no means exhaustive—for instance, although it has lately been made permissible to re-address a properly stamped letter, in cases where it has to be forwarded, without further payment, this concession has been hedged about by the absurd restriction that if so re-directed more than twenty-four hours after delivery it must be re-stamped. In India, where the Post Office is much more go-ahead and up-to-date, the chief small inconveniences are the very low weight allowed for the minimum half-anna rate, resulting in the general use of light but indifferent paper and envelopes, and the irritating variety of stamps in common use. Seeing that some Indian post offices do not use telegraph stamps while others do, it is scarcely conceivable that they are absolutely necessary ; they look more like a troublesome survival of obsolete methods. And inasmuch as receipt and postage stamps have long ago been amalgamated in one and the same label at Home and elsewhere, the Indian Post Office seems to have the best time in carrying out this small reform. That the points mentioned are so small shows how well the Department has kept abreast of the most advanced methods of meeting the public convenience.

THE FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

WEEKLY OFFICIAL REPORT.

DURING the week ending 15th instant there has been no rain in the affected districts except in parts of Belgaum. The prices of food-grains are stationary or have slightly fallen except in Dharwar, where there was a rise.

The progress statement of relief measures is appended. The daily average number of relief workers and dependants have fallen from 281,043 and 74,741 respectively in the preceding week to 272,541 and 72,408 in the week under report. The following estimates for relief works have been sanctioned :—

	Rs.
Construction of the Wasali Tank embakment and waste-weir forming part of the Nasik water-supply project	1,55,088
Metal-collecting and Road works in the Bijapur Districts	25,75,197
Metal-collecting and road works in the Ahmednagar District	12,69,557
Metal-collecting for the Dhulia-Surat Road in the Khandesh District	52,574

The officers of the Sanitary Department have continued their inspection of the affected tracts and relief works. The condition of the people including weavers on the works is reported to be generally satisfactory. The children fed in kitchens and nursing mothers wherever examined were found to be in good health. The sanitary arrangements of the relief camps are properly looked after and care is taken to protect the water-supply. The camps are free from cholera except a few in the districts of Sholapur Bijapur and Satara where all sanitary precautions have been taken to prevent its spread. In the Wadul Camp in Satara the outbreak of cholera was particularly severe and was due to the refusal of the people to drink pure water taken out of a specially disinfected well and filled in iron tanks and the use by them of water from a river which had become polluted through surface impurities having been swept into it during a recent thunderstorm. Vaccination is in active progress in those camps where small-pox prevails.

The daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses was 32,891 in the week under report as compared with 31,215 in the preceding week. It has been directed that where the number of children fed in a kitchen is reduced to a point when it would not be economical to maintain the kitchen and it has to be closed in consequence, the uncooked ration admissible under the Famine Code shall be given in lieu of cooked food to the children who remain. The grant of additional remuneration to the village officers in the Bijapur District, whose emoluments and private means are not sufficient for their support has been authorized under Section 52 (*f*) of the Famine Code.

The following additional allotments have been made for tagai advances for purchase of seed, fodder and cattle :—

	Rs.
Bijapur	2,00,000
Sholapur	1,25,000
Ahmednagar	75,000
Khandesh	47,000
Satara	25,000

It has been directed that advances for fodder shall as far as practicable be made by supplying grass collected by Government agency for the famine districts in lieu of cash

The accompanying statements show the movements of food-grains and pulses in the affected districts during the week ending 15th instant and the progress of operations for the supply of grass to those districts during the weeks ending 24th April and 1st May 1897.

COMPLAINTS AS TO THE DECREASED NUMBER OF WORKERS.

The Honarary Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha Rooms, Poona, have written a letter to Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., Chief Secretary to Government, Mahabaleshvar, in which they say :—

We have been directed by the Council of the Sabha to submit for the consideration of Government the following representation on the subject of the reduction in numbers of persons employed on famine relief works, during the past four or five weeks. This subject must have already engaged the attention of Government, as in the natural course of things, so far from expecting any such decrease at this time of the year, an increase in numbers must have been anticipated. Such increase has taken place in most of the other provinces affected by famine. In the Madras Presidency the numbers on relief works and those receiving gratuitous relief have risen from a total of 104,955 in the first week in April to 231,752, being an increase of 125 p. c. in the course of the month. In Bengal the numbers have risen from 253,852 to 578,215 being an increase of 70 p. c. In the North West Provinces the numbers have increased from 1,010,611 to 1,287,115 which represents an increase of 25 p. c. in the same period. In the Central Provinces the numbers have risen from 475,044 to 554,391.

In the Bombay Presidency the same period shows a decrease from 454,453 to 403,835 which represents a decrease of 51 thousand persons, being a deminition of 11 p. c. in one month. The circumstances of Punjab where a similar reduction has taken place are somewhat peculiar and bear no resemblance to the conditions of the seasons in this Presidency. The decrease in that Presidency has not been sudden or irregular but has been continuous during the past five weeks. And each week shows a greater fall off than the preceding week, being respectively 601, 7,340, 10,331, 32,157 during the week ending the 8th of May.

In the circumstance which make it especially necessary that the causes of this gradual decrease should be carefully noted. The decrease is confined to those who are employed on relief works and the children dependent on them. The number of those gratuitously relieved has actually risen from 28,509 to 30,934. The fall off is confined exclusively to those employed on relief works and is represented in their case by the difference between 427,934 and 373,501, being a difference of 54,433, or a decrease of 13 per cent.

The Council of the Sabha have made inquiries into these local and special causes and these inquiries have not yet been completed. But so far as they have proceeded, it appears that the reduction in numbers is partly due to the substitution of the practice of giving cooked food in kitchens to the non-working children of relief labourers in place of the dole of 2 pice previously given for each child to the labourer employed on the works. This change came first in operation about the end of March last, and the number of children relieved on the works was reduced from 133,421 in the first week in April to 91,027 in the third week and further to 79,032 in the fourth week. This reduction in numbers was apparently due to the prejudices of many of the labourers who refused to send their children to the kitchens from fear of breaking caste. The substitution was ordered by Government under the impression that the dole of 2 pice a day for each child was utilized by the men employed for dependents and strangers as well as for their own children. Seeing that the number of children was one-third the adult number of women employed on the works, there was not much scope for the alleged abuse. In the other Presidencies the number of those gratuitously relieved has been far larger in proportion to the relief labourers than in this Presidency.

In some of the districts, Government has recently ordered the construction of large tank and earth works in place of the old metal-breaking works. The Council of the Sabha welcome this change of policy which they have been pressing on the attention of Government ever since the organization of famine relief. While this welcome change has been effected by Government in its previous policy on this head, as regards the choice of relief works, the Council have learnt with sorrow that Government has enforced the distance test to be more severely brought into force. The labourers on the old works now ordered to be closed are directed to proceed to long distances if they care to find employment and this order is enforced by refusing permission to them to be employed on the works still open in their own districts. The labourers on some of the relief works in Bijapur have been ordered to proceed to a tank work in the Belgaum district, some sixty miles away, and a similar order has come in force in regard to some parts of the Ahmednagar district, the labourers there being ordered to proceed to a tank work in the Nasik district. This abrupt enlargement of the distance test produced great hardships in the last famine of 1876-78, and cannot fail to produce similar results, as it sends away poor men from one part of the country to another without resources, and encourages that wandering and listless habit which it is the chief object of famine organization to keep under control.

These appear to the Council of the Sabha to be the chief causes which have led to the otherwise unaccountable fall-off in the number of relief workers during the past few weeks. The Council of the Sabha humbly requests that Government will be pleased in consideration of the points urged above, to institute such inquiries as it may deem necessary and to adopt such measures as may be practicable to mitigate the severity of the present system of relief, wherever its working can be shown to have led to the fall-off in numbers or those who are employed on relief works.

NOTES SENT TO THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE PRESIDENCY FUND BY MR. G. D. PANSE, I.C.S.

It is necessary to remark in the inception that the Government has done its utmost to relieve the present distress and that not a single soul has as yet perished of starvation. Many relief-works have been started by which a field of maintenance has been opened for all the labouring and agricultural classes, and it is very satisfactory to have the means to state that all the classes of needy labourers and agriculturists find employment, and thereby a means of support, without which a large number of people would have perished. The arrangements on relief-works are perfectly complete, and every desirable improvement is being made in them. About 52,000 people are maintained on the 18 relief-works in the district, and I am glad to see that the condition of alc of them is up till now excellent and emaciation is not yet set in appreciably.

In spite of these laudable attempts of Government to spare no pains to prevent loss of life at any cost there yet remain certain classes of our Indian subjects who cannot derive any advantage out of the relief-works. It is a well-known fact that in addition to the labouring and agricultural classes there are other classes of the community who cannot do any manual work and support themselves thereon even in times of distress. To this class belong men of the middle classes, including Priests, Kazis, Mullas, members of respectable families, Pardanashin-women and widows of superior castes, who do not appear in public even in the face of famine, and who on account of their social status cannot work as labourers, and it would be revolting to the feelings of Indians if these people are made to work as labourers to earn a livelihood. At the present time when private charity at their homes has failed to a large extent, the condition of these people is intolerably miserable and they would have been on the verge of starvation. But the charitable fund has done an immense good to these people.

GIFTS OF CLOTHING.

In addition to giving relief to the classes of persons above detailed, I have been giving clothing to relief workers who are actually in rags and who cannot afford to buy clothing from the wages they get, which are sufficient only to feed them and their dependents. A decent sum has been applied to the distribution of clothing to men, women, and children, and care has been taken to make the purchases of cloths from the local weavers only. Owing to the prevalence of famine the usual demand for the outturn of the local looms has failed, and the arrangement for making local purchases of the cloth required for the charitable distribution has resulted in giving work to weavers. Thus in the process of covering the nakedness of the poor, the Charitable Relief Fund has been giving relief to the weaver class also, which else should have much suffered, as the members of the class are not accustomed to do field or hard work, and the necessity to have recourse to relief-works would have told heavily on their constitution as they are unaccustomed to hard bodily work.

It will be seen from the above that the Charitable Relief Fund is being utilized in giving adequate maintenance to men and ladies of respectable but distressed families and in giving clothing to men, women, and children who are in rags and who would have continued in rags but for the help from the Charitable Fund. The third way in which a portion of the Charitable Relief Fund has been applied is to supplement the deficiencies of the kitchen and dole system established by Government for non-working children, cripples, old and weak persons. The food given in kitchens is sometimes uncongenial to children of tender ages, and I have been supplying some portion of the fund in giving milk and rice to children twice a week in addition to the food they generally get, to secure variety, and I am happy to state that the application of the fund has shown good results. The children are keeping excellent health, and do not in consequence of the rations feel the pungency of the famine.

RELIEF TO THE SICK AND FOOD TO THE WORKERS.

A fourth way in which part of the fund has to be applied is to give relief to the sick on relief-works so long as their sickness lasts and disables them for work. The condition of such happy people is very painful, and the relief they get from the Charitable Fund is a real God-send, as otherwise they might have perished. In this connection it is necessary to mention that cholera has made its appearance in several parts of the district and in many relief camps, and a part of the fund will have to be applied to alleviate the distress caused by chera epidemic. The sufferers will have to be fed and treated, and the money spent on them will be really charitably spent.

A fifth way in which the charitable fund will have to be applied is to give some additional ration to relief workers. As they have been working continuously for six months in the scorching heat of the day, when the temperature rises to 110° and more, it has naturally curtailed their vitality and it is feared will give them an emaciated appearance. A few weeks more and I am afraid they will not have strength enough to enable them to complete the task and to earn their sufficient wages to feed them fully. In such case debility will result from the incessant work and constant exposure to heat or less food than is required for their constitutions, and if additional food is not given to them they will be worse still and unfit to earn any livelihood whatever.

THE NEED FOR REPLACING LOST BULLOCKS.

The most important and imperative mode of charitable or relief yet remains behind, and the time has come when we should be ready to provide it. It is well-known that the present famine has destroyed one-half of the cattle of the district, and a part of the remaining half will probably perish by the time it rains, that even if it rains as heavily and as timely as desired there would be a great scarcity of bullocks, which in addition to the inability of many of the cultivators to procure seed-grains will leave many lands unsown if adequate steps are not taken to have in stock sufficient bullocks and seed-grains for sale to be distributed to the needy and poor cultivators.

There are about 52,000 people engaged on relief-works, including 14,000 men, 23,000 women, and 15,000 working children. Of these the average of cultivators including women, who often times are owners of land, is 29 per cent, i.e., about 11,000 people. The majority of these people have got no bullocks and no seed-grains, and they will find the greatest difficulty in procuring bullocks to till their lands with and seed-grains to sow in them. In addition to these there will be found about a couple of thousands of more cultivators who, though they have not joined the relief-works, have spent all they had to maintain themselves and their cattle, and those whose cattle, though maintained till now, may perish by the time it rains for want of means to supply fodder or grass. Thus I expect that we shall have to provide bullocks and seed-grains for about 8,000 to 10,000 people in this district, the lowest, and as each cultivator would require one pair of bullocks' worth, I take about Rs. 40 and Rs. 10 worth of seed-grain. The 10,000 cultivators would require about Rs. 5,00,000. The relief to be granted in this form will therefore cost 5 or 6 lakhs of rupees, and I request that you will kindly send me as much of this amount as you can spare for being applied to this mode of most needed relief.

HOW THE RELIEF IS DISTRIBUTED.

I think that no cash should be entrusted to the cultivators for purchasing cattle and seed, as experience and other tagai advances have shown that cultivators will not fully apply the sums they receive to the purpose for which they got them. With this view I have promulgated a scheme, which is annexed hereto, and will secure all the beneficial results expected from the application of the relief-fund to this purpose.

Up to this time I have been spending the fund rather cautiously in order that I may hold in my hands sufficient funds to meet the contingencies immediately after rain-fall. The management of the application of funds has been entrusted to Assistant and Deputy Collectors, Executive and Assistant Engineers, Sub-Judges, the Deputy Educational Inspector, and a Local Missionary, and they all take full care to see that the circle Inspectors and others engaged in distributing the charity apply the fund to the most needy and deserving. The inspection of the Mamlatdars, Assistant and Deputy Collectors will leave no room for practising of any fraud, and my own general inspection, too, will, I hope, enable me to state that the Charitable Fund is being applied in a satisfactory way to alleviate the distress of the needy and deserving poor.

As for actual accounts I have entrusted the affair to Mr. W. D. Sheppard, my Personal Assistant, and he will submit them to you, showing the sums in which, and the purpose for which, the Charitable Relief Fund is being spent. About Rs. 13,000 have already been distributed, and I am going to distribute a larger amount soon for the same purpose. Mr. Sheppard, I am glad to observe, has been taking great interest in the affair, and my thanks are due to him for the same. The other officers entrusted with portions of fund are also taking great interest in the matter and using great care in spending the sums entrusted to them.

MR. PANSE'S SCHEME.

The following notes by Mr. Panse are addressed to the members of the Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Bijapur :—

I have the honour to suggest that a part of the charitable und, viz., about a lakh of rupees, should be appropriated to the purpose of seed-grains and cattle.

It is well known that many of the cultivators have lost their cattle, and it is evident that a large number of cultivators will experience a great difficulty in procuring seed-grains and cattle for tilling their lands. Part of the Charitable Fund will have to be applied to the relief of these people, and a sum of a lakh of rupees or more could be profitably expended in giving seeds-grains and cattle to them, and I suggest the following arrangements for securing the necessary supplies of grains and bullocks at moderately cheap rates.

I am of opinion that no cash should be given into the hands of the disabled cultivators for the purchase of grains and cattle as the experience in tagai advancement has taught us that cultivators will not apply the whole money advanced to them towards the purpose for which it is given them. And, moreover, the seed-grains and cattle will sell at abnormally high prices soon after rain-fall, as everybody will begin to purchase them, and the competition among the buyers will enhance their prices. Thus the assistance then given in cash will not secure them such help as will enable them to sow all their land. I think that from now seed-grain and cattle be commenced to be purchased by Mamlatdars and yourself and the required quantity of seed-grain and cattle be kept ready in each taluka, awaiting rainfall. Each taluka contains about 13 to 15 circles, and the Mamlatdars should be required to distribute seed-grain and cattle in each circle ready to be given on demand on rainfall to deserving cultivators, and the Mamlatdar can manage to personally distribute the same in about 15 days in each taluka, at the rate of a day or two to each circle. There is no difficulty in getting seed-grain in each circle. As for bullocks they must be purchased even since now to avoid high prices, and must be fed on Government grass, which is far cheaper than country fodder, and I am led to believe that the present price of each pair of bullock, plus the cost of maintaining it till rainfall, will be less than the price of each pair after the rainfall. Moreover the required number of cattle cannot be purchased after rainfall in time to be profitably given to the cultivators for sowing and tilling operations. I therefore propose that purchases of grain and cattle should be commenced from now and the same be distributed over all the circles in each taluka and kept in readiness for distribution on short notice. Each circle should possess the necessary quantity of grain and the required number of cattle, and the cattle may be kept together in each circle and there fed till the rainfall, or the cattle and grain be both kept at the taluka stations and the cattle be fed on Government grass and removed to each circle immediately after rainfall. I therefore suggest that the seed-grain and cattle be commenced to be purchased from now in each market of the district by each Mamlatdar under the directions of sub-divisional officers and the same preserved till rainfall on the plan detailed above which would ensure the procurance of the required quantity of grain and the required number of bullocks within easy prices and admit of satisfactory distribution of the same as soon as the emergency arises. I also request you to forward your opinion on this point as early as possible, so that Mr. Sheppard and myself may make up the necessary arrangements to carry out the suggestion in question.

A circular has been issued by the Collector of Bijapur to the mamlatdars in the Bijapur district, detailing the manner in which the sum alloted to the Collectorate for famine-relief should be applied.

THE RAILWAY TO INDIA.

A PAPER on "The Railway to India" was read on May 5 before the Society of Arts, at John Street, Adelphi, by Mr. C. E. D. Black. The chair was occupied by Sir Frederic J. Goldsmid.

Mr. Black remarked that to shorten communications between England and our Eastern Empire was evidently a matter of the highest importance, especially in the case of war, mutiny, or any great or sudden emergency. As, however, Europe, Asia, and Africa lay accross our direct road to the East; it behoved us to consider carefully how to select a route which would be, as far as possible, secure from molestation and interruption at the hands of others. He was afraid this important condition at once ruled out the idea of a grand trunk line which should begin at Calais and, passing through Constantinople and Asia Minor, emerge at Candahar or Peshawur. So long as we had possession of the Mediterranean the necessity for quicker transit over the western or European half

THE GREECO-TURKISH WAR.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN ATHENS.

SATURDAY, May 1.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—The Turks have been forgotten since the outbreak of the Ministerial crisis. For the last twenty-four hours Athens has thought of nothing else. M. Rallí spent yesterday afternoon and evening in conferences with the other Opposition leaders. Two of those whom the King had summoned, MM Deligeorgi and Karapano, declined to serve under M. Rallí. They declared, however, to his Majesty that they would refrain from opposing the new Ministry. Precisely at midday the new Cabinet with the exception of M. Theotoki, was sworn in at the Palace by the Archbishop of Athens. M. Delyanni was present at the ceremony, having previously countersigned the decree announcing the dismissal of the late Government. The following is the list of the Ministry:—

M. Rallí.....Premier and Minister of Marine.
M. Skoulodi.....Minister for Foreign Affairs.
M. Triantaphylako...Minister of Justice.
M. Theotoki .....Minister of the Interior.
M. Eutaxias .....Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.
M. Simopoulo.....Minister of Finance.
M Tsamado.....Minister of War.

The posts in the Cabinet are equally divided between members of M. Rallí's party and followers of the late M. Tricoupi. The Tricoupists hold the most important portfolios—those of War, Foreign Affairs, the Interior, and Finance.

THE GREEK DEFEAT IN EPIRUS.

Monday May 3.—The special correspondent of the *Times* furnishes the following graphic account of battle and repulse of the Greeks at Pentepigadia, by telegraph from Patras (May2), having accompanied the Greek army in a panic-stricken flight to Arta:—

In my last telegram I described the Greek advanced position on the spur commanding both the main Janina road on the left and the old road *viâ* Pentepigadia on the right. Fronting this position is a deep depression, along the bottom of which a cross-track joins these two roads. On the right of the spur above the Pentepigadia road rises a steep mountain, on the summit of which the Greeks have posted two guns and some infantry commanding the spur and Pentepigadia fort. The Greeks are holding the spur and the mountain, which is a very strong position, being out of range of the mountains on the front and on the left, and secure from attack on those sides.

The determined attack of 4,000 Turks on the right of this position on Wednesday should have shown the Greeks the urgent need of strongly reinforcing this, which is practically the key of Janina, but the commanders, repeating the mistake which caused the disaster of Pentepigadia on April 23 left this vital position held by a handful of men who were unsupported.

Anticipating a further Turkish attack, I rode on Thursday morning from my camp on the ridge where Major Papayanopoulo, with 1,000 infantry and eight guns, held another strong position, on a battery on the spur one hour up the road. On reaching the spur I was amazed to find there only two guns and 600 Euzonoi, while on the mountain on the right there were only two hill guns, two companies of Euzonoi, one company of infantry, and about 200 volunteers, all the men being weary after five days' fighting, with scant rations. Nothing was seen on the mountains. It is true that between the mouth of the pass and the advanced post, seven hours distant, the Greeks had 6,500 men and thirty guns posted in well selected and strong positions at Kaopopulo and Kamuzades, the ridge where Major Papayanopulo commanded, and other smaller intervening posts, but to send reinforcements up such a rugged country, more especially up the mountain on our right, was a question of time, so that the positions might be raised by the Turks before the supports could arrive—a fact which the Greek commanders apparently could not realise.

I remained all the morning with the Euzonoi and the guns on the spur. Nothing occurred except intermittent firing on the Turks on the opposite ridge and on the mountain across the Janina road, where the Turks were burning peasants' houses and posting small guns to fire on us without effect, while our mountain infantry and guns exchanged fire with the Turks on the right.

It seemed as if nothing would be done this day, but suddenly, at 4-15 p.m., a tremendous fusillade broke out on the right, obviously from a large force of Turks, hidden from our view by the mountain, who were attempting to scale and storm that commanding position. I realised that should they succeed on the handful of Greeks might drive them out, but not that this one blow would throw all the Epirus army into a temporary condition of hopeless panic and lose for Greece in one night all the positions gained since the opening of the campaign.

The Turks without intermission till 5 p. m. kept up

THE TURKISH ATTACK,

a terrific fire on the Greek mountain position. Over 6,000 of the enemy, having descended the ridge, crossed the valley and gradually scaled the mountain, which is not very steep on that side, availing themselves of the cover afforded by bushes and rocks. The firing was rapid and continuous, and the roar of musketry grew louder and louder as the enemy approached. The Turks, it is clear, by this admirable and well-planned attack, must have suffered heavily from the fire of the Greeks on the mountain; but, advancing thus from the further side, they were not exposed to fire from the guns and infantry on the spur, where men waited taking no part in the fight, and exposed to a dropping rain of Turkish bullets passing mostly over their heads.

After twenty minutes of this fire I realised that things were going badly with the Greeks, whose fire from the mountain gradually slackened while the Turkish fire grew ever fiercer and ever nearer. The two Greek guns on the mountain fired not one shot after the fusillade opened, and then, to my astonishment, the two guns on the spur limbered up and were taken down the road, though a large number of Turks appeared on the ridge facing us, opening musketry fire on its within easy range of our guns, which would have punished them severely.

At 5 p.m. the Greek fire on the mountain ceased. We saw our men streaming down the slopes and down the valley in flight. Then the Turks appeared swarming on the summit and loudly cheering, the bugles sounding the "Cease fire."

The mountain taken, our position on the spur became untenable, as the enemy above could pour a most destructive rifle fire on us, and were beginning to do so when at quarter-past five the order was given to retreat. Another correspondent and I left the spur with the 600 Euzonoi, not following the road by which we came, as that was exposed to the fire of the Turks, but taking the rough track under the crest of the ridge.

The Euzonoi did not retreat hurriedly when they saw the position was lost, and showed no symptoms of panic, but walked off down the pass slowly with angry looks and in silence, save a few youngsters who, being over-fatigued and half-starved with nerves unstrung after continuous outpost fighting for five days, fell into a sort of hysterical fury.

So far as I could see, the Greeks in the fight behaved well. The handful left thus supported on the mountain, had they been the steadiest troops in the world, could not have withstood that fearful fusillade, but the good conduct of the men in front makes the subsequent behaviour of the rest of the army who were not under fire all the more inexplicable, and why the guns were taken out of action as soon as the Turks attacked none can explain.

Later he describes the stampede of the whole Greek force, with the local peasantry to Arta. Filipada has been reoccupied by the Turks.

A telegram to the *Times* from Phersala (May 2) says:—About 30,000 troops are here with sixty guns. The information regarding the Turks is scanty. They are probably advancing from Trikkala. The Greeks are inactive. Their position here is a weak one.

Vienna, May 2 (*Times*).—In presence of the false statements which continue to be circulated with regard to the question of mediation the following well-authenticated facts will doubtless be found of interest. An idea was put forward recently suggesting that the guaranteeing Powers of 1830—that is to say, Great Britain, Russia, and France—might perhaps take the initiative of mediation between Turkey and Greece. But the opinion of St. Petersburg was that such intervention should be exercised by all the six Great Powers which had been acting collectively since the beginning of the crisis, and that it should only take place when applied for by the Greeks. This view was supported by Austria-Hungary, and, I believe, also by Germany. It is, however, misleading to represent Austria-Hungary and Germany as having taken up any separate standpoint of their own in this or, indeed, in any other question connected with the Turco-Greek war.

ANTI-DYNASTIC AGITATION IN GREECE.

Tuesday, May 4.—The Greek Government, presumably recognising the necessity of employing all the more capable officers of the army in defence of the country, has recalled Colonel Vassos and Colonels Constantinides and Limbrizi from Crete.

The Times correspondent at Athens telegraphed *last night*:—

The insensate clamour now being raised against the three young Princes is unfortunately fomented by several journals which, in their bitter onslaughts upon those who only a few weeks ago they were lauding to the skies, seem not only to have forgotten their former utterances, but to have thrown aside all the restraints which ordinary prudence and self-respect, if not a sense of the national dignity, ought to impose at such a moment as the present. The Crown Prince's staff has been removed, several officers have been recalled and the Delyanni Ministry has been dismissed. The three Princes remain to be attacked, and through them the dynasty.

It would be an error to suppose that the anti-dynastic agitation now being propagated here has anything in common with similar movements in other parts of Europe. Socialists, Anarchists, Nihilists, *et hoc genus omne*, are practically unknown in Greece. When, last winter, a rich merchant at Patras was assassinated by a person styling himself an Anarchist the whole community was shocked, this being the first crime of this type ever committed in Greece. So far as I know, no organisation aiming at the subversion of established institutions exists in the kingdom. With the exception of the larger towns, there is in all Greece such an even distribution of wealth, such an absence of ranks and grades of society, that no room is left for Socialist propaganda.

The present agitation must, therefore, be regarded as something altogether distinct from apparently similar anti-dynastic movements elsewhere. The Commune followed the fall of the Third Empire, but nothing parallel would happen in Greece should the present reigning House be compelled to withdraw. Such a calamity would, no doubt, produce a reaction in Europe and lend courage to the various organisations which aim at the destruction of social order. Its effect elsewhere would probably be greater than in Greece. The great bulk of the better educated and more reflecting persons here look forward to the prospect of a revolution with dismay, and are prepared to support the dynasty should it be in danger become imminent. For the present, the influence of the various political leaders whom the King has taken into his confidence will, perhaps, suffice to prevent the popular discontent from coming to a head, and the situation may undergo a complete change should the Greek army or fleet gain a few successes within the next few days.

THE FIGHTING AT VELESTINO.

The following telegrams are published:—

May 1.—At Velestino, which is the key of Volo, there has been some further fighting. When I arrived at two o'clock yesterday afternoon I had just seen the Turkish infantry advancing in two columns, the right under the shelter of the hills and the left in front of the village of Hadji Misi. Their intention was to cut the railway at Velestino, closing communication between Volo and Phersala.

The Greeks had 12,000 men, commanded by Colonel Smolenski, by whose side I watched the encounter. In the rear the 8th Regiment, under Colonel Gannikostas, gradually advanced, one battalion to hold the railway cutting and the other to support the artillery in the right centre, consisting only of mountain guns. The 7th Infantry, Colonel Ragli, Commanding, moved forward along the rather low plateau on the left, where were also two batteries in position.

I heard Colonel Smolenski give the order to shell when well within range, so it was not till half past five that our guns opened on the enemy's right. It was evident that the Turkish numbers were considerable, perhaps 11,000. The cavalry came forward to reconnoitre the woods in front of Velestino, where the Greeks lay concealed, but their batteries were silent till six o'clock, and then their fire fell far short.

The fire was now heavy, the Greek practice being the best I have yet noticed. The Turks were running away from the shells, but they continued to advance in good order. Our right was never really engaged. The solitary shell directed by a small force with two Krupp guns. Towards the end the large Turkish centre was visibly advancing in the distance, but at quarter to seven sunset caused a temporary cessation.

The train to Phersala now managed to get through.

I went out again to-day, when the Greeks brought up nearly the whole of their Phersala force. Taers were some sharp struggles during the night, the Greeks successfully holding their ground. The Turks, however, mounted a battery on a hill facing the Greek left, and approached the end of the wood. They also burnt a small village.

Nearly all the fighting to-day was on the extreme right, in the direction of Lake Karla and the eastern road to Volo. Whoever gains this road at once commands Volo and could cut off the retreat here.

The trains are still running to Velessin, and the officials show the greatest coolness and courage, the director of the railway personally working an engine.

The Standard correspondent with the Greeks telegraphed on Saturday:—

Near Velestino the fighting was more serious, and a body of some 1,500 Circassians made a brilliant charge in order to capture a Greek battery of field guns in position on the slope behind that place.

The battery was supported on either flank by strong bodies of Greek infantry, so placed as to be able to open a cross-fire upon any enemy attacking the guns.

The Circassians nearly reached the guns, but being swept by the musketry fire on each flank, were forced to fall back, the battery opening upon them with shell as they retreated, with great execution.

PHERSALA, May 1.—A skirmish with the Turkish advance guard at Tekka, on the Larissa road, took place yesterday. The Turks are reported to be advancing from Larissa and Trikhala. A battle is probable.

Three Greek regiments were yesterday sent to Velestino as reinforcements.

VOLO, April 30, 9 p.m.—Volo, which was recently deserted, is again busy, chiefly owing to the presence of foreign war ships. The Greek fleet has arrived. The navy is much dejected because the Powers are stated to have neutralised the forts of Turkey which are open to Greek attack without compensatory action. They are unanimous that the Greek naval superiority should be allowed the same chances as the Turkish preponderance on land.

CRETE.

CANDIA, May 3 (*Times*).—The admirals for the first time yesterday interviewed the insurgents here. They were accompanied by Colonel Carmside, Colonel Murray, and others. The meeting took place at a point on the coast, west of the town. After the Canevaro spoke, communicating the latest news from Greece, but, though he was received civilly, his efforts were as fruitless as before. The chiefs insist on union only, whether Colonel Vassos withdraws or no.

The *Standard* correspondent at Canea telegraphs that, as regards the insurgents, the news of the reverses of the Greeks on the mainland has apparently had no effect whatever upon their demand to be annexed to Greece, and they are altogether deaf to the advice of officers and others who have had interviews with them. It must not, however, be supposed that these leaders represent the feelings of the majority, who are kept in the dark as to the real state of things, and would gladly lay down their arms if assured that the Turkish rule was a thing of the past.

Wednesday, May 5.—Though the recall of Colonel Vassos from Crete seemed to indicate a disposition on the part of the Greek Government to yield, the decison was come to at an all-night Cabinet Council held in Athens on Monday night, after the return of the two Ministers sent to Phersala to inquire into the state of the army, to continue the war. The army is reported to have been considerably reinforced and its *morale* to have greatly improved since the repulse of the Turks at Velestino. Colonel Vassos has been appointed to succeed Colonel Manos in command of the troops on the Epirus frontier.

Athens, May 4. (*Times*).—The recall of Colonel Vassos from Crete is regarded here as the prelude to the recall of all the Greek troops in Crete and as a proof of the intention of the new Cabinet to endeavour to conciliate the Powers.

The Greek Government to-day sent instructions to its representatives abroad to cease enrolling further volunteers.

THE FIGHT NEAR VELESTINO.

The following is from the seat of war in Thessaly:—

NEAR VELESTINO, April 30, 3 p.m. (*Times*).—The Turks by a splendid bayonet charge have taken Kephalo, though they were greatly inferior in numbers to the enemy. The losses on both sides were fairly heavy.

The Greeks have retired by the line of the hills to their intrenchments at the mouth of the defile and are concentrating their fire on Kephalo. They are being reinforced from Volo and their position is strong.

6 p.m.—Velestino is not yet taken, though the village of Kephalo, at the foot of the col leading to it, is in the hands of the Turks.

An obstinate fight has continued all day, and though it began only as a reconnaissance in force, the affair now promises to assume larger proportions, as Turkish reinforcements are expected in the morning.

At present the artillery is taking only a small part in the engagement, but there is a striking difference between the results obtained on the two sides. The Greek fire is ill-judged and wide of the mark, and their shells frequently fail to explode. The Turkish fire, on the other hand, is rapid and destructive.

The Turkish cavalry has been engaged with some Greek squadrons in the plain. Both sides have suffered cruelly, but the largest number of casualties is among the infantry, on whom the brunt of the battle has fallen. A heavy and continuous fusillade is maintained between the opposing forces, who are often within 400 yards of one another, being distributed over a series of low hills and along the edge of a wood which masks the village.

The Turks, even under the most murderous fire, work with the same coolness and easy indifference to danger which always distinguish them.

The Greeks at present greatly outnumber the Turks, but the Turks up to now have had the advantage, having retained possession of Kephalo, which was the first point of attack. With the arrival of the heavy reinforcements which are being sent from Larissa, the Turks will undoubtedly be able to force the defile, and, if necessary, capture Velestino by assault.

The importance of the position held by the Greeks is now evident. It is the function of the railway lines connecting Larissa, Trikhala, and Volo, and it commands the only road over the mountains between the plain of Thessaly and the sea. Its strategic value is increased by the fact, that it at the same time defends the chief line of retreat to Volo and the Pireus, and if the Turks were to attempt a direct advance on Phersala from Larissa, Velestino in the hands of the Greeks would be a dangerous point on their left flank. Consequently, it is probable that, now that Trikhala has fallen, the Crown Prince will withdraw his forces from Phersala and concentrate all his strength at Velestino. He will thus be able to take advantage of the strong base at Volo, where the Greek fleet is lying and all the railway locomotives are collected, while the Turks can make no use of the line as they have no rolling stock.

The exact disposition of the forces at present is that the Greeks occupy the heights, which lie in the form of a narrow horseshoe, in the centre of which is a *col* which marks the road toward Volo. At the foot of this *col* on the west is Kephalo, which is held by the Turks, and, on the other side is Velestino, which is invisible from the Turkish position. Below us under the precipitous heights lies one end of Lake Karla glittering in the middle of a fertile green valley bordered by thick woods which partly shut out the view of the white minarets of the villages which we have lately occupied. On our right rises a slope leading to the rocky heights above.

The weather has been very hot, with a fierce sun all to-day and yesterday. Now, as night is coming on, the warships in Volo Harbour are beginning to throw their powerful searchlights on the hills.

LARISSA, May 1.—The road from Salonika to Larissa is covered with troops on their way to reinforce Edhem Pasha's army of occupation, although the forces now at his command are sufficient to assure the success of the Turkish arms. There is perfect order everywhere. The troops are full of enthusiasm and anxious to take the offensive.

The *Times* correspondent at Athens telegraphs:—The Greek army under Colonel Manos is now at Arta, including the division under Colonel Botzari and Brikari. The invasion of Epirus by the latter par fcaitars of which has been published in the Athens newspapers, appears to have been purely imaginary. The army will probably remain strictly on the defensive till the arrival of its new chief, Colonel Vassos.

THE ANTI-DYNASTIC CLAMOUR.

Thursday, May 6.—The *Times* correspondent at Athens reports:—Fortunately, the clamour against the King and the royal family is sensibly abating. The inquiries made by MM. Theotoki and Tsamado at Phersala, Velestino, and Volo have tended to dissipate the accusations made against the Crown Prince. His Royal Highness, it appears, only gave the order for the retreat from Larissa after urgent pressure had been put upon him by the officers of his staff, who declared themselves responsible for his personal safety. The fact that M. Tsamado, who is generally regarded as a member of the Anti-Dynastic Party, has expressed himself favourably with regard to the Crown Prince has had no inconsiderable effect in calming the popular agitation here.

SIR ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT A PRISONER.

Athens, May 5 (*Times*).—The Turkish attack on Velestino was renewed this morning at eleven o'clock. The fighting appears to have continued until half-past 3 this afternoon. The attack seems to have been delivered at two points, and 10,000 Turks are stated to have been engaged. At Colonel Smolenski's request detachments of Marines were sent up from Volo, and considerable reinforcements subsequently arrived from Phersala. A simultaneous attack was made upon the Greek outposts at Tatar, near Phersala. The Turkish attacks are stated to have been repulsed. The Greek losses are apparently considerable, as Colonel Smolenski states that his brigade is "deluged with blood."

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, who has been spending some time at the Turkish headquarters at Larissa, left yesterday for Pitsakouma, where he embarked in a coasting vessel with the intention of sailing to Salonika. The vessel was stopped by a Greek warship and Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett was made prisoner. It is stated that his documents were searched. The journal stated that he will be brought to Athens.

Phersala, May 1.—A skirmish took place here yesterday. The losses were slight. The Turks retired. A strong attack is probable here in a few days.

The Greeks have evacuated Karditsa in order to strengthen their line of defence. Karditsa has since been occupied by the Turks.

According to official figures, 550 Turks were killed in the recent battle at Velestino, the Greeks losing forty-five killed and 141 wounded. The Greek troops have recovered their enthusiasm.

Volo, May 5.—In consequence of the repulse of the Turks on Friday, the impressionable townsfolk are now as cheerful as they were formerly frightened. The shops, which are ordinarily closed on Sunday, are open to-day and business is apparently brisk.

THE VITALITY OF THE TURKS.

The *Times* correspondent at Larissa says:—The doctors have many stories to tell of the wonderful vitality of the Turks. One man, who had his stomach wounded by a bullet, which keeps him always in the ranks till the battle ended, but marched ten miles afterwards. Another with three wounds, two in the legs and one in the shoulder, continued on regular duty for twenty-four hours, until an officer happened to notice his condition and sent him to the rear. The doctors also remark upon the extraordinary rapidity with which their patients recover from their wounds, and attribute it to the abstemious lives they lead.

The *Standard* correspondent at Athens telegraphed yesterday:—Great rejoicing has been caused by the arrival of an official telegram from Phersala, according to which the Turks have been repulsed. The Greeks continue to hold their position, after a battle lasting three hours. The Crown Prince and Prince Nicholas, who fought most courageously in the front rank, risking their lives a hundred times, were enthusiastically acclaimed by the whole army after the fighting was over.

The Government has forwarded to the Princes its warmest congratulations, assuring them that they had celebrated the name-day of their father in the most admirable manner. A manifesto has been addressed to the troops by the King and the Government, congratulating them on their courage and patriotic devotion. The public are overjoyed, and are already forgetting the blunders of the first fortnight of the war.

AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Austrian Emperor left St. Petersburg on April 29, driving to the railway station with the Czar, who wore the uniform of an Austrian Uhlan regiment. The Emperor Francis Joseph was dressed in the uniform of his Russian regiment. The Nevsky Prospect was brilliantly illuminated and vast crowds cheered. At the station all the Imperial and Grand Dukes, Ministers, and dignitaries were present, as were also deputations of the two regiments of which the Emperor Francis Joseph is the chief. The Austrian Emperor warmly expressed his thanks and exchanged kisses with the Czar before entering the Imperial train, which then started for the frontier, via Warsaw.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on May 3, says:—

There is one point upon which too much stress cannot be laid. Nothing has been done in St. Petersburg to prejudice or embarrass England. Nothing of the kind was likely to be suggested by Russia, but if it had been I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that it would not have found favour with Austria-Hungary. It may be regarded as certain that the Emperor Francis Joseph would not be disposed to contract any engagement detrimental to Great Britain's interests without taking counsel with greater confidence. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that Austria-Hungary is still the ally of Italy, and that Italy attaches as much value to the friendship of England as to the Triple Alliance itself. The efforts that have undoubtedly been made by Austria-Hungary to promote harmony between England and Germany furnish another proof of the friendly feeling entertained for us in Vienna. It might also be asked of what possible advantage a different policy could be to this country. There is not a single imaginable contingency in the Eastern Question where the interests of Austria-Hungary and England in any way clash and there are a large number of instances where their interests are identical. If Austria-Hungary had made any binding engagement that rendered impossible cordial co-operation with England at some future time, she would have committed herself to a very short-sighted diplomacy. There need be no anxiety on that score. Things remain exactly as they were between Austria-Hungary and England. There is not a vestige of any change. In fact, the tenour of the past week's pourparlers, so far as England is concerned, only confirms the opinion that the Queen has no more loyal and faithful friend on the Continent than the Emperor Francis Joseph. As there are plenty of mischief-makers at work just now it is well that this should be known.

THE GREEK RETREAT.

SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT RELEASED.

May 2.

As the result of the Crown Prince's retreat from Phersala, Colonel Smolenski is understood to be falling back upon Halmyros, situated in the Gulf of Volo. Nothing definite has been heard, however, and Greek torpedo-boats have been despatched to ascertain his whereabouts. At Volo the people are leaving the place in large numbers. Consternation has also taken hold of the inhabitants of Lamia.

Phersala was occupied by the Turkish troops yesterday. The Greek retreating force is behind the new lines at Domoko, in what is described as a strong position. The Greeks must have suffered terribly in the retreat, for, according to the official despatch sent to Constantinople from the front, they could in retiring only cross the river by one bridge. This checked their flight, with the result that the Turkish artillery moved up quickly, and getting within range, considerably thinned the Greek ranks.

The feeling prevails in Athens that the struggle is virtually at an end. The Powers are said to be now agreed upon intervention, and it is expected that the form it will take will be settled shortly. It is stated that the Turkish Government is not averse from mediation.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett has been released.

THE GREEK DEBACLE.

ATHENS, May 7.

Information received here from Volo is to the effect that the Turks, seeing Colonel Smolenski's division falling back, commenced a brisk attack, with a view to hampering its movements. The Colonel is understood to be retiring in good order in the direction of Halmyros, a small town on the gulf of Volo.

The Government has ordered the Municipal authorities at Volo to send away all women and children. The exodus has already begun, the greater number of the unfortunate people making for Skiathos, Embola, and towns inside the old frontier line.

Still, it is considered to be problematical whether Edhem Pasha will really seize Volo. In any case, Ministers here have the best reason for believing that he has received imperative orders to preserve the railway from destruction.

Here the war is regarded as virtually over. The Powers have already decided in principle upon intervention, and all that now remains is to decide the exact form which the settlement shall assume, and this it is confidently anticipated, will be decided with all promptitude.

With respect to the situation at the front, the Crown Prince telegraphs that the new position occupied by his army is one of great strength, and he has resolved to hold it at all costs.

The retreat from Phersala, which had been rendered imperative by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, has been completed without mishap, and the army is now safely behind the new lines at Domoko.—"General News Special Service."

LORD SALISBURY ON THE EMPIRE AND THE WAR.

LORD SALISBURY, in his capacity as Grand Master of the Primrose League, on the afternoon of May 6, addressed the annual demonstration of the Grand Habitation of the League, held in the Albert Hall. Alluding to several difficulties, Lord Salisbury said he was not going to profess any special sympathy in regard to the conflicts that were being maintained in South-Eastern Europe. He did not profess to be a Philo-Turk or a Phil-Hellence. He knew the country was deeply divided on that point. It appeared to him that an English Minister had enough to think of if he thought of the honour and interests of England alone. But it was necessary in human affairs so make engagements and contracts with one's neighbours, and, when they were made, to keep them. Nothing had surprised him more than the contempt with which the idea was treated that we should be guided in our conduct with regard to the Eastern Question by our engagements under the Treaty of Paris. That was an engagement, not to the Sultan of Turkey, but by each of the six Powers to the five others that they would respect the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, and would protect it from attacks by others. So long as that engagement existed we were not entitled to say that we would not keep it because the proceedings of the Sultan had displeased us.

Lord Salisbury then referred to the Concert of Europe, the most salient points of his speech being as follows:—

The fact that the six Powers are bound by these engagements to each other has forced them into constant negotiations, and the effort at constant co-operation has produced that which some people term the concert of Europe, though I confess I wish a more appropriate phrase could be devised. (Cheers.) But this concert, or, as I have called it, this federation of Europe, has been, I think, much misrepresented and misunderstood. You will hear it said it has been guilty of an entire failure. It is only guilty of a failure in the eyes of those who have not carefully discerned what its objects really were. Of course, it was an object—a secondary object—to prevent Greece and Turkey from coming to a warlike issue. We deeply lament that issue has come about—(hear, hear)—but it is a thing which it was impossible to prevent so long as we were compelled to be and wished to be on friendly terms with both of them. Greece was rather in the position of the excited patient. We wished to use to her such force as should prevent her from doing herself harm, but when you have a patient of that kind you do not feel justified in knocking him down or breaking his head to prevent him doing himself harm. (Laughter.) That was one of our position. Of course, not only the six Powers, but any one Power could have prevented Greece from going to war if there were no limitations as to the means which we should use for that purpose, but in our efforts to influence the policy of Greece the weapon we desired to use was not the sword so much as strait waistcoat. (Laughter.) We desired to restrain an exhibition of unwisdom and of obstinacy which has not had any recent parallel. (Cheers.) We deeply regret that we have failed.

But we do not for a moment admit that we have failed in our main object. Our main object was to prevent a European conflagration. (Loud cheers.) Our object was to prevent the evil spirit of Greece lighting up the action of other populations and throwing a spark into the combustible matter which lay elsewhere. Our object was to prevent the issue that would be raised by any territorial conflict on a large scale in South-Eastern Europe between Great Powers whose differences could not have failed to involve all Europe in the flames of war. We believe that the constant and systematic consultation and co-operation which have gone on have achieved that result. I hope I am not speaking too soon, but my belief is that all the apprehensions that were entertained with respect to the conflict between Turkish power have been hardly dissipated, that the Great Powers whose difference some persons feared are more closely united, on terms of better and more permanent friendship, than they have been for many years past, and that the peace of Europe on the largest scale, apart from this merely local conflict, is placed on a better basis and has yielded more fruit than at any time it had before within recent memory. (Loud cheers.) Now this, if I have not been premature in my congratulations, is an enormous gain, because the dread of what would come from the opening of the Eastern Question has hung like a nightmare upon the policy of Europe for ten, twenty, or forty years past. It has been the great terror that any outbreak of hostilities in the south-east of Europe would lead to a general conflagration.

Among others who took part in the proceedings were Lord Harris, the Duke of Marlborough, and Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

ENGLAND AND THE FAMINE.

A RECORD FUND.

DOWN to last night the Lord Mayor's Fund amounted to 515,400*l*. This exceeds the total sum—515,300*l*.—raised for the relief of the famine sufferers in 1877, and is the largest amount ever collected at the Mansion House for any charitable purpose. As in 1877, it by no means represents the aggregate contributions of the whole empire, inasmuch as Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow have made large remittances direct to the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta, to whom, also, considerable sums have been sent by the Association of the Indian Empire, and other parts of the Colonies, which in 1877 forwarded their contributions through the Lord Mayor. Over 1,000,000*l*., it is estimated, has already reached India for the relief of the distress, and the success of the appeal has not only exceeded all anticipations, but is especially noteworthy considering all the rival claims in this memorable year which have been in friendly competition with it.

Mr. W. H. Key, chairman of the School Board Finance Committee, has reported that up to April 23, a total amount of 1,541*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*. had been received from 412 schools on account of the Indian Famine Fund, and four sums of 250*l*., 250*l*., 500*l*. and 250*l*., (being 1,250*l*. in all) had been forwarded to the Lord Mayor, and also that the balance of 291*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*. was handed to the Lord Mayor on April 28 last. The Lord Mayor, speaking at the meeting of the Committee yesterday said he gladly seized the opportunity of expression of his deep sense of the admirable spirit that had prompted the children to subscribe the magnificent amount of 1,541*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*. toward the mitigation of the lamentable disaster that had afflicted our fellow-subjects in India. The Marquess of Londonderry said these subscriptions had been given ungrudgingly, some of the poorest children generously contributing their half-pennies. It was well that the public should have some idea of the generosity displayed by these little ones towards the sufferers in India.

WITH regard to the question of the inspection of high explosives, our Allahabad contemporary learns that the Government has laid down an arbitrary rule to the effect that only magazines of a certain size are to be periodically visited by the magazine inspectors. Of course, it is quite necessary that there should be some limit to the size of the magazines to be inspected. But it appears to us that the line has in this case been drawn absurdly high. According to the new rule, inspectors are told only to visit magazines containing more than two thousand pounds of high explosives or twice that quantity of gunpowder. So that a magazine may contain as much as eighteen or nineteen hundred pounds of dynamite and over three thousand pounds of gunpowder and under this rule escape all official inspection. This is manifestly ridiculous. Having regard to the fact that a large number of the magazines in this country are rightly or wrongly supposed to be built without due care regarding the situation of the site, the provision of a suitable safety zone, the necessary precautions in storage, and the various other minute points which require to be looked to if a reasonable amount of safety is to be secured, it would certainly appear inadvisable that magazines of any considerable size should be passed over without inspection. In fact we would go further and say that all magazines, of whatever size, should be inspected. It would not be necessary in the case of a great many of them for this inspection to be often repeated. The first visit would probably reveal to the inspecting officer what was required to be done in the way of structural alterations and more stringent arrangements for the safety of the building. When once the smaller magazines had been put into the right way their further inspection might well be left to the local officers, as is the case in England. But all the larger magazines, all those for instance, containing more than five hundred pounds of explosives of any sort or description, should certainly be periodically inspected by an expert and their contents then and their examined by means of the various tests which are laid down in the Government rules on the subject.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN PARIS.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.—HEARTRENDING SCENES.

A FIRE of an appalling nature took place at the Grand Bazaar de la Charite, which was opened on May 4 in the Rue Jean Goujon, Paris. About 140 persons have lost their lives, and upwards of 150 have received injuries. The bazaar was under the patronage of the leaders of Paris society, and many of the stalls were held by ladies of rank. The bazaar was held in a large room some 300 feet long by 180 feet wide, and was entirely constructed of wood. The fire spread with appalling rapidity, and almost in an instant the whole place was a raging furnace, the stalls blazing from end to end and the flames licking the garments of the ladies and others present, who numbered altogether from 1,500 to 1,800 people. A fearful panic ensued, and everyone made for the exits at the same time, so that the doorways were soon completely blocked. Many persons were knocked down and trampled under foot, while others were suffocated in the crush. Nearly 150 injured were conveyed to the Hotel du Palais, in the Cours la Reine, and many other persons severely burned were taken to the Beaujon Hospital.

As soon as the alarm was given assistance was promptly organised. The police from the station of the Palais de l'Industrie hurried to the scene, and under the direction of their officer endeavoured to establish some sort of order among the terror stricken people who were seeking to escape from the burning building. Heartrending cries and despairing appeals rent the air, but the conflagration spread so fast that when the first fireman arrived the roof was already blazing, and soon fell in, burying in a grave of incandescent ashes numbers of persons who had not been able to get out, or else had already been suffocated or burned to death. M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, with his Secretary-General, M. Laurent, and the director of the Municipal Police were among the first on the scene, and soon organised the work of rescue on a systematic plan, for when they arrived there was almost as much confusion outside as inside the bazaar. Municipal ambulance stretchers were sent for to convey the wounded, some of whom were burned in a manner truly horrible, to different hospitals. While this was being done, the firemen of the headquarters staff under the command of Colonel Virugault, and all the firemen of neighbouring stations, directed columns of water upon the burning ruins, in order to protect the houses opposite, the outside shutters of which were already beginning to scorch.

When the disaster was known President Faure sent Major Humbert, a member of his military staff, to inquire into the condition of the wounded. All the Ministers at present in Paris were on the scene. One company of the 28th Regiment arrived, under the orders of an officer, in order to clear away the wreck and recover the corpses.

An eye-witness, describing the disaster, says:—As the object was to make as much money and spend as little as possible, the wooden building in which the bazaar was held, and which was situated in the Rue Jean Goujon, just off the Champs Elysees, had been erected in a very flimsy manner, and the nudity of the scaffolding inside was concealed by tapestry and rich hangings of the most inflammable material. Moreover, contrary to all rules, there was only one exit from the place. The bazaar was in full swing when suddenly, about four o'clock, a cry of "Fire!" was heard from the quarter where the cinematograph was being exhibited. Here I must leave one who was in the building, and who was fortunate enough to escape, to describe this scene in his own language.

"The place," he said, "was choke full, and as the heat was stifling I and my friends determined to leave, but somehow or other we could make no headway towards the door, and I lagged somewhat behind. I was being offered a nosegay by one of the stall-holders when a sudden shout of 'Fire!' was raised. We tried to keep cool, but the rush from behind forced us forward, and we were separated. I saw it was useless to try to find each other. Nevertheless I endeavoured to work my way back, and in so doing was carried right off my feet and swayed backwards and forwards. I lost my hat, and my coat was torn off my back, while all my other clothes were torn. All this happened within a few seconds. Then the full extent of the calamity began to dawn upon us all, for the flames had spread with startling rapidity through the whole building. The crashing and rumbling of the living furnace could not drown the groans that burst from the breasts of the agonised crowd. I gradually found myself pushed towards the back of the building, and at length succeeded in scrambling through an opening made in the wall by some of those near me. A second later, and I should have been among the victims, for I had hardly struggled through the hole before I heard a dreadful crash as the blazing roof fell in. How many were inside I do not know. All I know is that the place was packed. I cannot possibly describe anything, for no words can depict my horror."

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

As to the cause of the calamity, it has been clearly ascertained M. Belloc, who was in charge of the cinematograph, went to his employer, M. Norguet-din, in the course of the evening, and made the following statement:—"I cannot precisely state the causes of the accident, but so far as I can judge, it is due to an explosion which took place in the lamp of the cinematograph. At one moment in fact the lamp suddenly went out, and immediately afterwards there was a blinding flash and flame, which must have ignited the draperies close by. As soon as I was able to realise the danger I endeavoured to remedy it, not by attempting to put out the fire, since that was impossible, but by hastening the evacuation of the cinematograph room. I immediately demolished the turnstile that obstructed the entrance, and helped the ladies who were struggling at the door to make their escape." The roof was not wood, but a canvas velarium, which the cinematograph draperies speedily ignited, and the catastrophe followed.

The Duchess's list includes the following names:—Baroness Edouard Castel de Saint-Amarin, Countess Marie de Bonneval, Mlle. Mandat de Grancy, Viscomtesse de Saint-Perier, nee De Kergorlay, Mme. Jacques Haussmann, Mlle. Henriette d'Hunisdal, Baronne de Saint-Didier, M. Victor Poidevin, Comtesse de Mimerel, Mme. Veuve Louise Schlumberger Hartmann, Comtesse d'Hunolstein, nee Laure d'Andlau, Comtesse Sabine de Vallombrosa, Christian de Malezieu, Comtesse Serurier, the Duchesse d'Alencon, and the Comtesse de Horn, who died in the Beaujon Hospital, nor Mme. Jullian. About twenty-six bodies await identification, and the official number of dead now given amounts to 113. This number will, it is feared, have to be increased by further demises of persons who are in a serious condition.

On inquiry at the British Embassy, it was ascertained that none of its members or their wives were at the bazaar on the day of the fire. Mrs. Austin Lee was one of the stall-holders on the previous day.

MESSAGES FROM THE QUEEN, TH

low grade mines, which ought to be worked for the advantage of the shareholders, could not be, owing to the action of the Transvaal Government. He joined the revolution in the interest of other persons besides himself.—The Court adjourned till to-day (May 7).

TELEGRAMS QUESTION: DECISION.

The Select Committee resumed the hearing of evidence on Friday May 7.

Mr. J. D. Pender, questioned by the Chairman, said he was the managing director of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and had received a summons from the Committee for the production of certain telegrams.

Have you brought them in obedience to the summons?—The telegrams are not here in the room, but Mr. Fletcher Moulton is here on behalf of the Company.

Mr. Moulton said he was there to put some considerations before the Committee before the telegrams were produced. He admitted in the fullest way the authority of the Committee to call for the telegrams and the intention of the company to obey at once any order the Committee might make. As a telegraph company they had very wide international connections, and he wished to put before the Committee the very serious nature of the step the Committee was taking in requiring them to deliver up these telegrams. The originals of the telegrams sent from England were in their possession, but in regard to those which came from abroad they had only service copies. Both originals and copies were only in existence, because the necessary book-keeping had not been finished. Otherwise they would have been destroyed. The Eastern Telegraph Company had many agreements with foreign States, and with other companies, and all these stipulated that they should work in strict accordance with the Telegraphic Convention, the important articles of which, in regard to this matter, were 68 and 69. According to these they could not deliver telegrams or copies to any but the sender or receiver, or to some person duly authorised by them. In this case it was, of course, not delivering to anyone authorised by sender or receiver.

The Attorney-General: Do the sender and receiver refuse?

Mr. Moulton: I was going to say so. Letters, he continued, had been received from the authorised agent of both sender and receiver directing the Company not to deliver them to any person excepting themselves. On March 19, 1897, Messrs. Hollams Sons, Coward, and Hawksley, writing to Messrs. Bircham, the solicitor to the Telegraph Company, on behalf of Mr. Rhodes, said it had been suggested that application might be made to the company for the production of cables sent between South Africa and London during the latter half of 1895. Mr. Rhodes when giving evidence declined to produce them on the ground that they were of a confidential character, and the Committee accepted his objection. Pursuing the line thus adopted Mr. Rhodes instructed them to state that he objected to the production of any cables," and that he will hold the company responsible if this notice is disregarded and the cables produced." Messrs. Bircham replied that Mr. Rhodes might be quite certain their clients would not produce any telegrams except to the sender or receiver, or their agents, unless they were alleged to do so by process of law or other properly constituted authority. A further letter, dated May 4, from the Eastern Telegraph Company to Mr. Rhodes's solicitors, stated that an order had been served upon Mr. Pender, the managing director, requiring him to produce the telegrams. Another letter stated that Dr. Rutherford Harris objected with Mr. Rhodes to the production of the telegrams, and that the Telegraph Company would be held responsible, if without due authority, they produced them. Mr. Moulton went on to state that the Company had no concern whatever with the contents of the telegrams. He might fairly say they had no knowledge of them, except that they had been sent by their clerks over the line; but he wished to impress upon the Committee the extreme inconvenience that a body only, as it were, accidentally in possession of these documents, should be called upon to produce them. Another reason was that they were bounded by the Convention not to produce them except with the approval of the receiver or sender. This was of far greater importance to the Company, because it was obvious that very many cases might arise—where, for instance, they had a Convention with Sovereign States—that might object to the production of the copies of telegrams in possession of the Company; and it might be considered that any unauthorised production was a breach of that Convention, on the observance of which these concessions depended. He would press upon the Committee that, in view of these very serious considerations, the Company should be allowed to disburden themselves of these documents by handing them to the authorised agents of the sender or receiver, who would be able to put forward any grounds, based upon the nature of the telegrams, which might be relative to the question of their production, and that thus the Company should be spared having to deliver them in apparent contravention of the Convention. The Company in this matter were absolutely neutral, and had only one wish—to comply with the authority of the Committee that they so implicitly recognised, but they felt it a very serious thing that they should be called upon to produce telegrams which had been sent over their lines, and desired him to urge upon the Committee that public convenience should make the undoubted power of the Committee to order the production a power which should only under the most extreme circumstances, be enforced against the obligations of the Company.

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE.

By order of the Chairman, the room was cleared at 12.30 that the Committee might consider the question in private. On the readmission of the public, after an absence of 40 minutes,

The Chairman said the Committee had considered the objections so clearly stated on behalf of Mr. Pender and the Eastern Telegraph Company by Mr. Moulton; but before he announced the decision of the Committee he asked the Attorney-General to state his view of the law.

The Attorney-General accordingly explained that it had been established for a great many years that by the law of England any person in the employment of the Post Office or of a telegraph company improperly divulging telegrams was guilty of a misdemeanour; and the regulations made under the Convention of 1875 provided that the originals of telegrams could only be communicated to the sender or receiver. It was further well established that a court of justice was entitled to order telegraph companies or the Post Office to produce letters or telegrams; and their production in pursuance of an order of the court was not an unlawful production. It had also been decided for a great many years that a Committee of the House of Commons was in the same position as a court of justice; and it was recognised in law that the order of such a Committee had the same authority as an order of the highest court of this country. The articles of the treaty did not, in his opinion, refuse to the production of telegrams under the order of a properly constituted authority; and the decision of the highest tribunal was that treaty could deprive subjects of their rights; and that if the terms of a treaty were to be binding on Her Majesty's subjects they must be confirmed by Act of Parliament. In his opinion, the objections taken by the telegraph company to the production of these telegrams, in obedience to the order of the Committee, ought not to be allowed.

The Chairman (to Mr. Pender): The decision of the Committee is that the order served upon you stands to be obeyed and I now call upon you to obey the order to produce the documents. But the Committee feel, and desire I should add, that in considering whether any of the telegrams produced by the company should be put in evidence, the Committee will take care that no telegrams of a private nature, not relating to the subject matter of the inquiry, will be disclosed.

Mr. Pender explained that he felt it his duty to adopt the course he had taken, as he believed it to be his right; but there was nothing left for him now but to bow to the decision of the Committee, and to hand over the telegrams. He accordingly handed the telegrams to the Clerk of the Committee.

THE DYNAMITE MONOPOLY.

Mr. L. Phillips was then further examined, and was questioned by Mr. Labouchere as to the dynamite monopoly. He did not know that it cost £600,000 to erect a large factory.

Mr. Labouchere: I am reading from the accounts of the Company.

Mr. Phillips: Oh, I should like to see them (they were handed to the witness).

You will see that the dividends for the 18 months ended December, 1895, were £38,623; that was the balance of profit and loss?—This is a rather curious document, for I see they wrote off £80,000 out of profit. I don't know what that was for, they put to a suspense account £20,000, and £25,000 to an explosive account, £40,000 to reserve, and had £38,000 left, so that altogether they had actually some £220,000 profit. But really the question of what they make does not enter into the matter at all. What we objected to was giving the people any monopoly. Continuing, witness briefly traced the history of the dynamite monopoly, which was granted in 1887 for 16 years. Among the provisions was one which stated that the dynamite made was to be of the best quality. In 1889 numerous complaints were made by the Chamber of Mines as to the quality of the dynamite, and these complaints were renewed in the following year. The concession was never carried out, although an attempt was made to show that it was; and at length the Government itself was convinced that the concession had been violated, and it was cancelled. In spite of this fact, dynamite was started again as a State monopoly, and given to the very persons who had violated the previous concession. What the Uitlanders complained of was that, in spite of the protest made by the mining companies, this State monopoly was again created, and that the old concessionaries, who had violated the previous concession, had been allowed to get the new one back for nothing. Witness, continuing, said the most serious financial complaint was in regard to the railroads. He admitted that the Cape and Natal also had heavy charges on locomotion, but nothing to the same extent as the Transvaal.

INTERVENTION OF THE CHAIRMAN.

What other grievances have you?—Generally speaking, those set forth in Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch were real and serious grievances affecting the people.

Mr. Labouchere: Which?

The Chairman: The witness has already said he had pleged his honour not to meddle in politics. You don't want him to break that pledge, I am sure.

Mr. Labouchere persisted in putting a number of political questions to the witness, but the latter declined to express any opinion in regard to them.

In answer to other questions, Mr. Phillips stated that his letter book was seized by the Boers; but to the best of his knowledge it did not contain a letter which Mr. Labouchere stated had appeared in a Transvaal-Dutch paper, and was alleged to have been addressed by witness to Mr. Beit and in which occurred these words, "Take care that Flora Shaw has a share." Miss Shaw went to South Africa many times, and witness took charge of money for her, investing it very satisfactorily; but if any letter mentioned her name it had no reference to the transactions connected with the present investigation. Witness, however, undertook to look through his letter book to see whether it contained such a communication.

A PARTING SHOT.

Mr. Labouchere said he had no more questions to ask the witness, whereupon Mr. Phillips remarked that although he had answered Mr. Labouchere to the best of his ability, and had given him all the information in his power, he (witness) could not be blind to what he might call the indecency of the attacks published with regard to himself in the newspaper belonging to Mr. Labouchere prior to his examination.

Mr. Labouchere, who appeared at a loss what to say, made no reply.

By Mr. Wharton: Before gold was discovered in any quantity on the Rand the income of the Republic was £150,000 to £200,000 a year; in 1895 it was £4,270,000. It was obvious that all the profits had not gone into the pockets of successful speculators. There were about 100 working companies in the Rand, and only 40 were paying dividends. Of course, there were many other companies not working. As the price of dynamite was double what it fetched elsewhere, this was a serious grievance to the poorer mines. In regard to the educational grievance children could not learn anything unless they first acquired Dutch, and the Government made the standard in Dutch so high that the schools on the Rand never earned any subsidy.

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN.

The Duke of Abercorn then went into the witness chair, and in answer to Mr. Jackson said: I am the president of the British South Africa Company, and was so at the time of the raid. The names of the present directors are the Duke of Fife, Lord Gifford, Sir H. Farquhar, and Mr. G. Clawston. The directors holding office at the end of 1895 and the beginning of 1896 were the same gentlemen, with the addition of Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit. The company sent a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on January 2, 1893, which stated that: "Until the receipt of your letter, up to board had no knowledge of the circumstances of which you advise us, and I have to state my directors are absolutely without any information beyond what you convey and what is in the public journals." We had no knowledge of the actual raid before it took place, nor had we any suspicion that there was any intention or thought in the mind of any person that the troops of the company might in any event be used for any purpose against the South African Republic. We were unaware of any preparations being made in view of the company's forces being used to assist Johannesburg. The Directors recognise that both Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson admitted in their evidence to the Committe that they did not communicate to the board their intentions or views with reference to using the troops outside the company's sphere. Continuing, the Duke stated that the Rhodesian forces was formed early in 1895 on the recommendation of Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, in view of the extension of the company's responsibilities north of the Zambesi, for the purpose of having a properly equipped force in its territories. It was equipped under the authority of the board, who appointed a committee of two gentlemen for that purpose, namely, Lord Gifford and Mr. Beit, in consultation with Dr. Jameson, to decide as to the purchase of equipment. This Rhodesian force had no connection with the matters in which they were making inquiry.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN NATIVE INFANTRY AND THE JUBILEE.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, May 3, in answer to Captain Beresford and Mr. Parker Smith, who asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he proposes to make provision for any representatives of the more distinguished regiments of the Native Infantry being present in London on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee.

Lord G. Hamilton said:—On the occasion of the Jubilee in 1887 it was decided that the Indian Army as a whole should be represented by thirteen officers of native cavalry, and it is proposed on the present occasion to follow that precedent, but to increase the number from thirteen to twenty-two. To these will be added eighteen native officers representing the Imperial Service troops, which are maintained by Native States for service with the regular army in time of war. Any proposal to bring home a selection of native infantry soldiers, and at the same time to keep the numbers of the representative detachment within reasonable bounds, was held in 1887, and is held now, to be attended by almost insuperable difficulties. These difficulties I much regret, for I should have been glad to have been able to give prominence at her Majesty's Jubilee to the native infantry, who have on so many occasions done such splendid service for the empire.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the circular date 1 Jan. 11, 1897, and issued, as the instance of Sir James Westland, by the Comptroller-General of India to his nine subordinates, with reference to the appointment of a number of higher classed clerks, at salaries of 400 rs. and upwards per month, to the Accounts Office; and whether these selections are to be made without the test of examination, and from among Europeans and Eurasians; and whether the reason assigned by the Finance Minister for such a step is to prevent the offices being filled with Bengalees exclusively.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—May 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col V E Law, B	Capt A T H Newnham
Surg-Capt W G Thorold, B Med Estab	Capt E H Bernard
Mr W R Partridge, B Cov	Capt G M Audain
Mr C L Tupper, B Cov	Capt C R C Heyman
Mr A Pedler, B	Capt J Stewart
Mr M J Chisholm, B	Capt T Quin
Mr B A Rebsch, B	Capt H McA Johnston
Mr R Kerr, B	Lieut F H Norie
Mr E H Broadhead, B	Lieut R A Firth
Mr H Murray, Bo	Lieut C T Mathew
General H McLeod	Lieut J A Stewart
Col J A Temple	Lieut W A Watts-Jones
Capt J F Stewart	Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col D D Cunningham, CIE, Med Estab
Capt E B Lang	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E B Peacock, B Cov, 6 mo extraordinary leave, on MC	Surg-Major W H Quicke, B Med Estab, 4 mo MC
Mr E J Alexander, B, furl to June 5, 1897	Capt F A Kingston, 3 mo
Mr C Vincent, B, 6 mo MC	Capt F R McC De Butts, 4 mo
Mr F T Paine, 6 weeks' MC (cancels permission to return)	Lieut R F C Schneider, 4 mo
	Surg-Lieut-Col J Scully, Med Estab, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt N C Perkins, B	Major H W Seymour
Mr J Thomson, M Cov	Major H A Vowell
Mr E R Jardine, Bo	Lieut A H P Harrison

MR. RAVI VARMA, the well-known artist of Travancore, whose paintings of Indian life attracted so much notice at the Chicago Exhibition, has received through Messrs. Tillery and Co., of Bombay, the medals and diplomas awarded to him for merit. He is to be congratulated on having secured two prizes, one for artistic excellence and the other for the ethnological value of his paintings, which represented various phases of native life and some of the principal races and castes of India.

THE *Khandeish Waibhao*, of Dhulia, says that one day a band of ruffians visited Daskeda Railway station on the Great India Peninsula Railway Company, and after overpowering the station-master, took him prisoner, and injured him severely. The porters and other servants at the railway station ran away. The station-master delivered his keys to the robbers, and secured his own release. The robbers then went to the police sentry, whom they thought to be the custodian of keys of the treasure chest. The sentry had seen what the robbers did with the station-master, and was prepared to meet them. Seeing that they were about to attack him, he fired his short cartridge rifle and wounded two of them. Thereupon they ran off, carrying their wounded with them. After going a considerable distance from the railway station, they deposited the wounded on the ground and held a council, at which it was resolved that the wounded men should be killed to prevent them from falling into the hands of the police alive and telling them (the police) the tale of the night's affairs. They killed the two men, severed the head of one from the trunk, and were going to do the same with the other, when they heard steps approaching, and were obliged to beat a precipitate retreat, leaving the dead men. The police have arrested almost all the members of the gang, and further inquiries are in progress.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 30.

Royal Horse Guards—Major E G Lord Skelmersdale retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Vet Lieut F B Drage, Army Vet Dept to be Veterinary Lieutenant, in succession to Vet Major J Reilly, promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lt Col M Bowers, on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on half pay. Major and Brevet Lt Col R S S Baden Powell, from 13th Hussars, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice M Bowers.

14th Hussars—Capt C Williams to be Major, vice Brevet Lt Col R S S Baden Powell, promoted into 5th Dragoon Guards.

Royal Engineers—The following Lieutenant to be Captains—E G Young, vice H A L Paterson, promoted; H J Barton, vice C D Learoyd, promoted and T E Nalsh, vice S L Norris promoted.

Grenadier Guards—Qmr and Hon Lieut J H Call retires on retired pay. Sergt Major W G A Garton to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut J H H. li.

Scots Guards—Major J W A Drummond retires on retired pay.

Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Capt W C Oliphants is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Super Lieut E F Annand to be Lieutenant vice H B Egan, promoted.

Buffs East Kent Regt—Lieut L I B Hulke to be Captain, vice N H Vertue, seconded. Sec Lieut R Bright to be Lieutenant, vice L I B Hulke.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut G T Young is seconded for special extra regimental employment. Sec Lieut A J Poole to be Lieutenant, vice E L Allen, promoted.

Devonshire Regt—Lieut W B Lander to be Captain vice F C Briggs, promoted.

East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut J L J Clarke to be Captain, vice E Gloster seconded. Sec Lieut W E Campion to be Lieutenant vice J L J Clarke, promoted. Quartermaster F J Cunningham to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt + Headingham, retired.

Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut E A S Ely to be Captain vice J H Wansbrough, retired.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Sec Lieut E P W Cobb to be Lieutenant, vice R E P Gabbet, seconded.

South Wales Borderers—Capt A W Birch to be Major, vice Brevet Col R A P Clements, D S O, A D C to the Queen, promoted. Capt C E Fitz G Walker is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. The following Lieutenants to be Captains—M J B de la Poer Beresford vice C E Fitz G Walker and R W Jones, vice A W Birch. Super Lieut E C Margesson to be Lieutenant, vice F I Day, seconded for service with the Royal Niger Company. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—H W Steuart vice M J B de la Poer Beresford; R B Airey, vice E W Jones and C S Stooks, vice J Grimwood, resigned.

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Gent Cadet W M J White, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice R Oakley promoted.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Major J J Purton retires on retired pay. Capt T Digby Shaw, from the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be Major, vice J J Purdon.

Gloucestershire Regt—Sec Lieut W A M Temple to be Lieutenant, vice J O D Ingram, seconded.

Worcestershire Regt—Lieut C H Wodehouse to be Captain vice M H Nunn, seconded. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut P C N Allerson is antedated to Dec 23 1896, vice C B Westmacott; Sec Lieut C H Palmer to be Lieutenant, vice J M Reddie, seconded.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut E P Markwardlaw to be Adjutant, vice Lieut T H F Price, who resigns that appointment.

Royal Sussex Regt—Sec Lieut R H Cotes is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

Manchester Regt—Lieut A W V Plunkett to be Captain, vice J E Watson, promoted. Sec Lieut B A Wright to be Lieutenant, A W V Plunkett.

York and Lancaster Regt—Super-Lieut C W Justice to be Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Sec Lieut G W Sandilands from the Gordon Highlanders, to be Second Lieutenant, on augmentation Quarter-Sergt J J Campion to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut F L V Jenkins is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

Connaught Rangers—Qmr and Hon Capt R York retires on retired pay.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt—Royal Canadians—Lieut J Craske to be Captain vice C W D Pollard seconded. Sec. Lieut L R G Bell to be Lieutenant, vice J Craske.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut G N Cary to be Lieutenant, vice J F M Campbell, promoted.

Staff—Major S Hanbury Williams, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Military Secretary, and Lieut C M A Wood, the Northumberland Fus, to be A D C to his Excellency Sir A Milner, K C B, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and its Dependencies, and High Commissioner for South Africa.

School of Military Engineering—Qmr and Hon Capt J T Evans R to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Major, vice Qmr and Hon. Major C Walker R E retired.

Ordnance Factories—Capt H A Fratt, R A to be an officer in charge of Danger Buildings vice Capt H H Strong, R A on expiration of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff—The following Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonels to be Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonels—O G Wood, M B, vice R J Fairlie, retired, and J Martin, vice T J P Holmes M B, retired. The following Surgeon Captains to be Surgeon Majors—W E Berryman and S E Duncan. Surg Capt H E B Porter resigns his commission.

Army Ordnance Dept—Capt A Y Baron, R A M A to be an Ordnance Officer Fourth Class, under the provisions of Article 9, Royal Warrant, June 16, 1896. To be Assistant Inspectors—Capt R S Coo er, R A vice Capt C E Boxer, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired and A L Tisdall, R A, vice Lt Col F F Johnstone, appointed an inspector.

Militia—The following officers to be Colonels:—Lt Cols A T S Rind, C M G, 1s C, J du T Bogie, R E, and A H Fraser, Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt. The Indian Staff Corps—The following officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary list:—Gen Sir H H Gough, G C B, V C, Major-Gens G R Henessey, C B, and S J Brown, C B Cols, G C Sartorius, C B, and C J F Whitlock. Lt Cols M James and H A Graves. To be Generals—Gen Sir H Harris, G B. To be Lieutenant-General—Major Gen Sir A P Palmer, K C B. To be Major Generals—Cols A R Baldock, C B, C S I, M G Gerald, C B, C S I and E Stedman C B.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt S H Moore, to be Surgeon-Major.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL, MAY 4.

6th Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut W G Home to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt W E Danby to be Major, on augmentation. Lieut C W Battine to be Captain, vice C W Thompson, promoted.

15th Hussars—Lieut W R P Stapleton Cotton is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

20th Hussars—Sec Lieut W H Hewett is placed temporarily on the half pay List on account of ill health.

Royal Malta Artillery—Surg A Mifsud, F R C S Edin, from Royal Malta Regiment of Militia, to be Surgeon Lieutenant with local and temporary rank, and to be granted the local and temporary rank of Surgeon Captain.

Scots Guards—Capt Sir C Slade, Bart retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Sec Lieut H A Hilton from the Buffs East Kent Regt to be Second Lieutenant, vice the Hon G G Hamilton, who resigns. Sec Lieut St Clair Mac Leay, from 3rd Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A M Southey, promoted.

Regimental District—Col C M Stockley, C B, Commanding 27th Infantry Brigade District (the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, retires on a pension.

Kings Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Lieut G L Palmes to be Adjutant vice Lieut Viscount Lascelles, who has vacated that appointment. Sergt A M Jones, from the Welsh Regt to be Second Lieutenant, vice B C Kauntza, promoted.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Sec Lieut C E Etches to be Lieutenant, vice G T Young seconded.

Kings Liverpool Regt—Qmr and Hon Capt D Clarke is placed on retired pay.

Prince Alberts Somersetshire Light Infantry—The undermentioned to be Lieutenant on Sec Lieut F T Ware Cornish is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an antedate.

Kings Own Scottish Borderers—Capt S Campbell Johnston, is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Gloucestershire Regt—Capt E R St George Holbrook resigns the appointment of Adjutant.

Duke of Cornwalls Light Infantry—Capt A G Cresse is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers Lieut E F Mark Wardlaw, Adjutant, to be Captain, vice A G Crosse.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut F Sinclair is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

Welsh Regt—Lieut R Lines retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lt Col B A Satterthwaite, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col H C B Farrant, removed on appointment to the Staff.

Manchester Regt—Sec Lieut A G Sharp to be Lieutenant, vice E J H Walker, seconded.

Highland Light Infantry—Lt Col and Brevet Col J H S Craigie, on appointment to the Staff, is placed on half pay Major R D B Rutherford to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col J H S Craigie.

Princess Victorias Royal Irish Fusiliers—Sec Lieut H Cracroft to be Lieutenant, vice F L V Jenkins, seconded.

Connaught Rangers—Lieut W C G Heneker, to be Captain vice N A D Barton, promoted.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians—Sec Lieut J R Moffatt to be Lieutenant, vice P F A Leby, deceased.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut N B Cummin is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Qmr Sergt A White to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut L Hoey, retired.

West India Regt—Sec Lieut C A M Howard, from the 14th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, vice C W Maclean, promoted.

Staff—Col R E Allen, from an Assistant Adjutant General to be Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters, vice Col J D P Fraser. The following officers to be Colonels on the Staff to command cavalry brigades—Cols J D P French, from Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters and J B B Dickson C B, from 19th Regimental District, Prince as Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt. Lt Col and Brevet Col H C B Farrant, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt to be an Assistant Adjutant General, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col R E Allen.

Army Ordnance Dept—The following Ordnance Officer Fourth Class appointed for permanent service under the provisions of Articles 3 and 13, Royal Warrant June 16, 1896—Capts H R H Taylor, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and J H Hale, the East Lancashire Regt. The following Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery Third Class, who were promoted Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery Second Class, with the honorary rank of Captain, in the Gazette of April 8 1896, are removed from the Royal Artillery from the dates stated below—T Carlyle, R J Edmonds, H Bigbey, F J Hunter, F Brown, dated April 1, 1896 W B Sudds, date April 3, 1896.

Army Pay Department—Staff Paymaster and Hon Major R O'S Brooke is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel Paymaster and Hon Major C L Becher retires on retired pay.

Brevet-Lt Col W F D Cochrane, C B, employed with the Egyptian Army, to be Colonel.

Indian Staff Corps—Major V C Tonnochy is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel whilst serving as a Regimental Commandant, Indian Army.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—H S H Prince Louis of Battenberg, to Majestic June 7, the Hon H Lambton, to Victory, additional, for Powerful, April 26.

Commanders—A P Stoddart, to Victory additional, twenty-one days full pay leave from March 26. A T Stuart to Magnificent N, May 18, C L Napier, to Narcissus, day 3, W G White to Victory, additional; for Duke of Wellington, May 27, J N Hill retired to Victory, additional, for transport duties, May 13, G L M Leckie, to Molampus, additional, for Coastguard at Donaghadee, May 26.

Lieutenants—H B Montagu and H G C Somerville, to Excellent, additional, for short course of gunnery, May 1, E F B Carlton to Vernon, additional T, April 30. A Hembly, J Vigers, and Z Marsh, to Cambridge, additional, for short course of gunnery, F F Horsfall to excelle t gun Bombay, for short course of gunnery last four R N, May 1, F B Mackay, H C Alleyne, W H Thomas, and A E M Hoare, to Cambridge for short course of gunnery and to pass instruction. G W J Jenkins to Excellent, for short course of gunnery last five A R N R, May 1, J C Tancred, to Research, G de C Johnson, to Vivid, additional, for R N Barracks, May 3, J B Segrave as first Lieutenant, W R Nicholson, and M F Slaughton, N, to Swallow when commissioned and A F Beal, to Mersey, temporarily, May 20 D St A P Weston to Vivid, additional for special service, May 4, W V Cole to Monarch, F H Cagles, to Monarch, additional, for service at Ascension undated, H M Prafect, to Fearless, May 5, W H Caldwell retired to Victory, additional, for transport duties, May 13.

Sub Lieutenants—O A de L Cowin to Excellent, additional, for short course of gunnery E O Ballantyne, to Swallow, May 20, W E H Lowther, to Galatea, additional, for Sheldrake, N May 6.

Midshipman—N D Hodges, to Repulse, as Acting Sub-Lieutenant, R N R, for twelve months training, May 4.

Staff Captains,—C. Brent, to Excellent, additional, for instruction of acting Sub Lieutenants in pilotage, April 1. A R Wonham to be Staff Captain and Queen's Harbour Master at Chatham Dockyard (May 3).

Staff Commanders.—J D Moulton, to Wildfire, in command, E W G Hilliard, to Colossus, May 25, J F Foot, to Monarch, for ship and dockyard at Simon's Bay undated.

Chief Engineer.—G T J Ludlow, to Magdala, April 30.

Engineers.—R S Jennings, to Pembroke, additional, to be detailed for service in lieu of Chief Engineer in Cheerful, April 30, A E Drought to Wildfire, additional, for service in Reserve, April 30, H S Barnett (a) to Wildfire, additional, for general duties in Dockyard Reserve at Sheerness, undated.

Staff Surgeons.—S W Vassey, to Barfleur J C F Whicher, to Caledonia, May 4.

Surgeon.—G Cooper, to Victory, additional, May 6.

Paymaster.—L A Bebb, to Vivid, additional, for charge of accounts of torpedo boats and destroyers, April 5.

Gunners.—F R Brownfield, to Cambrian, as Instructing Gunner on Staff, W A Herlihy, to Vivid, additional, for service on Ferret, J J Wagner (a) to Ganges, as Instructing Gunner April 30.

Boatswains.—E R Grant, to Black Prince, as regulating for one year, May 1. E Harrison, to Magnificent (S) June 1.

Admiralty, April 26.—Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The promotions to the rank of Captain of the following officers are antedated as follows—W E G Connolly, to Sept 6, 1896. J H Lambert, to Sept 6, 1896. J Marchant, to Sept 19, 1896. and W N E Smith, to Sept 21, 1896.

April 27.—The following acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet—J R Stevenson, W E H Lowther, E H M Nicholson. W G A Ramsay Fairfax, V F Tuson, J A Moreton, S B Evans, W L Allen, and H E Sullivan. Deputy Insp Gen of Hospitals and Fleets, H Macdonnell has been promoted to the rank of Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleets, and Fleet Surg R Grant, M A, M D, F R S has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve,—Sub Lieut Z Marsh to be Lieutenant. Acting Sub Lieut W Highfield has been confirmed as Sub Lieutenant.

April 28.—The following Staff Commanders have been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet—C Brent and H E Wood. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surgeon J K Conway, M D, has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets.

April 29.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, staff Capt W H James has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Royal Naval Reserve,—R M Whannell is appointed Engineer.

April 30.—Royal Naval Reserve.—Lieut W L Brown has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank, Sub Lieut A St. t. to be Lieutenant.

M L.—Royal Naval Reserve.—The following gentlemen to be Sub Lieutenants, W H Stodie, W M Willis, S C K Sergent, W M Porterfield, F Sander, E B Cleaver, W Casey, G A S Rodway, M G Philpott, G B Sparrow, and R W H Blackmore.

May 3.—The following Staff Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet—viz, B J Barnes and W H Pilworth. The following Chief Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet—viz, J H Pile and J A M Hicks.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Capt A Y Barton is second-d for service as Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub Lieut G Gregory has been confirmed as a Sub Lieutenant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Leitrim, 2,811 tons, Captain R T Mangliten, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,097 tons, Captain J Wilson, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mushtari, 1,109 tons, Captain A Clark, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo, and 13 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,265 tons, Captain P Wickenden, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Kobe, via intermediates ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain F Thurston, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (10th May), with a cargo of 7,475 tons of coal and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C D Twopany, Hon Surgeon Cope-Mullon and 65 deck.

THE s s Kirkhill, 2,340 tons, Captain T B Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (10th May), with a cargo of 5,059 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Hansa Line s s Gutenfels, 1,750 tons, Captain W Dewers, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Hambourg (1st April) via Karachi, with a general cargo and six deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced from Socotra towards Karachi south-westerly breeze with high sea, then fine, and from Karachi to Bombay light S.-W. breezes and moderate sea. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination, Date.	Agents.
A Ravenna	2646	Dinny	China	P & O Co
C N Mo-ta-ri	1149	Clark	Not fixed—22-5	B & P S N Co
E B Ardrossan	1895	McNeill	Trieste—22-5	W & A G Co
N Venus	2412	McGregor	Havre	W & A G & Co
O Thorndale	1971	Lodimer	Dunkirk	W & A G & Co
P Thames	2321	Nantes	Aden	21-5 P & O Co
Kerbella	1465	Bon	Saligrao Bay—24	M M & Co
Brindisi	2267	Wickenden	China	P & O S N Co
Avoca	942	Davidson		H C Joosub
Gutenfels	1753	Doherr	Calcutta	Glade & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination, Date.	Agents.
1 Langbank	2986	Hutchison	Hamburg—30-5	W & A G Co
3 D Balduino	3011	Canoglia	Genoa—27-5	F Messari
6 Carthage		Nantes	London—28-5	P & O Co
7 Imperatrice	1896	Heinrich	Venice—16	A L S N Co
8 M Bacquechem	2740	Wallnsching	Kobe—21-5	A L S N Co
9 Algoa	4396	Fraser	Dunkirk—5-6	K Nixon & Co
10 Shenk	2428	Nash	Ant & Liverpool	K N & Co
12 Rufford Hall	2353	Dixon	Liverpool—29-5	E Bates & Co
13 Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi—23-5	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

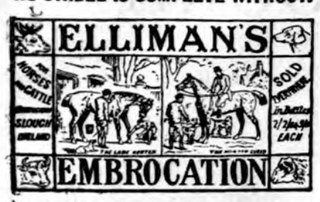
Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi—22-5 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Fultala	1

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
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"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
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"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
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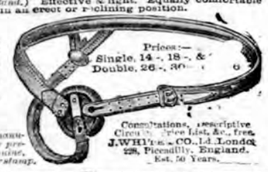
And

The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Bind.) Effective at night. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.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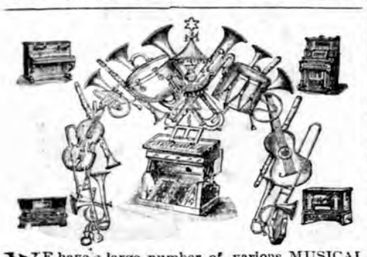

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HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of **Courage,** Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

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S. & H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

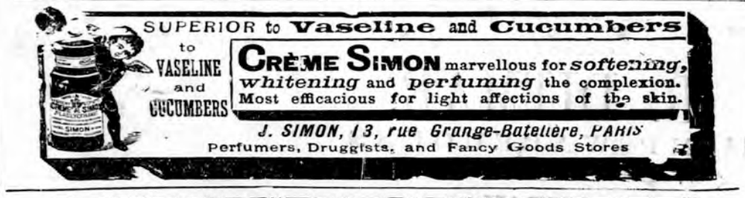
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, the delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

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For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
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Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Queenie Patti

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

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FAC-SIMILE OF ORDER FROM ROYALTY!

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Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.
Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 sizes.
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I beg you to send me by
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it by Wednesday morning
as it is for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCESS VICTORIA
Of Schaumberg Lippe.
(Granddaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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Numbers for use by Bankers
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COD LIVER OIL
DOES NOT "REPEAT"

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The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.
None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.
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Horses! Horses!
Carriages! Carriages!

A LARGE number of Horses has remained unsold up to now, in consequence of the prevalence of Plague in Bombay. As it has now almost ceased, and as the dealers are very anxious to go to their native country, a good opportunity offers itself to intending purchasers. Amongst the Horses are, Walers, Arabs, Persians, Hiratee, Egyptian, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Polo-pony, and Remounts. Walers trained to saddle Single and Double Harness.

Carriage of all sorts for Sale and Hire.

Arms and Ammunitions of all sorts. To be had at Chukla Street, No. 101.
For further particulars apply to

OOMER JUMALL VUYANI,
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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY US
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).
BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:
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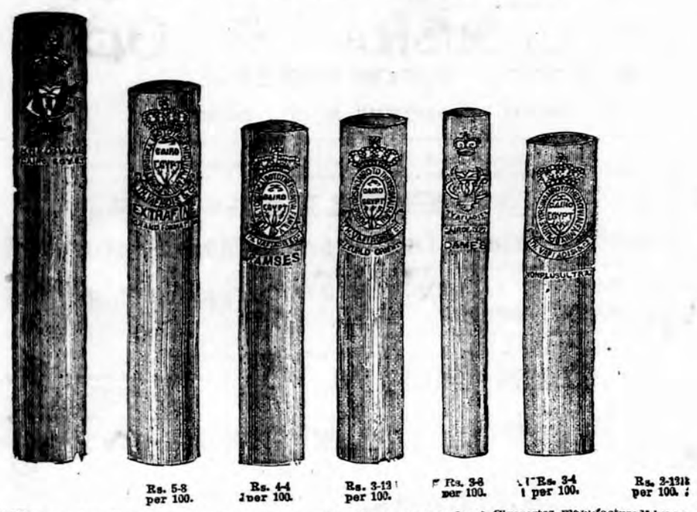
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.
Agents in all Principal Places in the World.
OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.



Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100.

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A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

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20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS **BARLEY WATER**
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION
BY USING **CHLOROL-MARYE.**

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

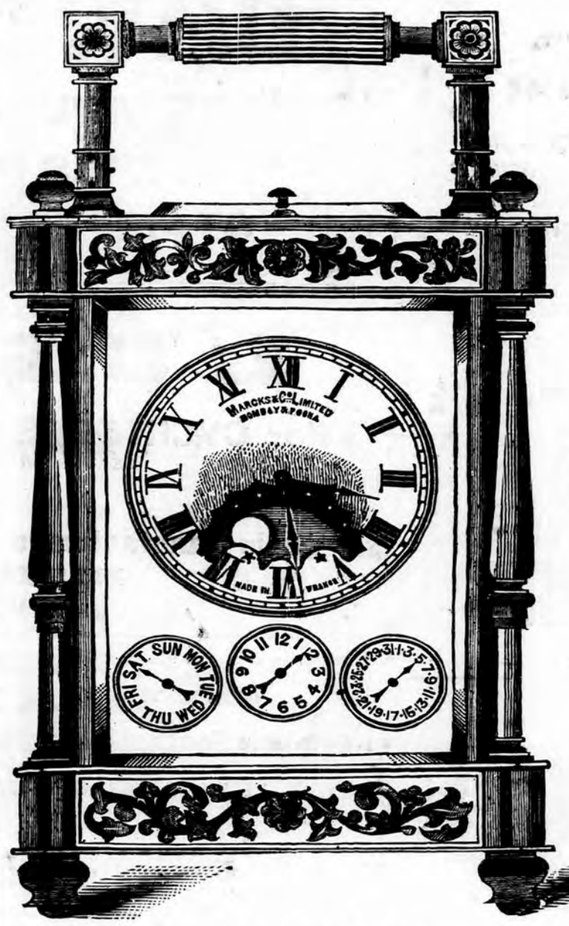
Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Rs. 2-8 per bottle; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

OF
HUNTLY BLEND
REGISTERED BB
MERCHANTS.
ALL
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
HUNTLY BOTTLING STORE GLASGOW.
Fassimile of Label.
AGENTS!
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

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REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

CLOCK with REPEATER, CENTRE SECONDS and ALARUM, Rs. 200.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
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STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR
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Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

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"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.
These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The **Excruciating Pain** is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of **ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED "MANDARIN" RAZORS**, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORING."

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